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REPORT

ON

EUROPEAN STUDENT RELIEF

1920—1923

WORLD'S STUDENT CHRISTIAN FEDERATION

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EUROPEAN STUDENT RELIEF

WORLD'S STUDENT CHRISTIAN FEDERATION

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC - ASIA MINOR - AUSTRALIA - AUSTRIA
BELGIUM - BRAZIL - BRITISH WEST INDIES - BULGARIA
CANADA - CHINA - CHILE - CZECHOSLOVAKIA - DENMARK
EGYPT - ESTONIA - FINLAND - FRANCE - GERMANY
GREECE - HUNGARY - INDIA - CEYLON - ITALY - JAPAN - JUGO-
SLAVIA - LATVIA - LITHUANIA - NETHERLANDS - NEW
ZEALAND - NORWAY - PALESTINE - POLAND - PORTUGAL
ROUMANIA - RUSSIA - SOUTH AFRICA - SWEDEN - SWITZER-
LAND - TURKEY - UNITED KINGDOM - URUGUAY - U. S. A.

TRIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

EUROPEAN STUDENT RELIEF

OF THE

WORLD'S STUDENT CHRISTIAN FEDERATION

SUBMITTED JULY 1, 1923 BY CONRAD HOFFMANN, JR.
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

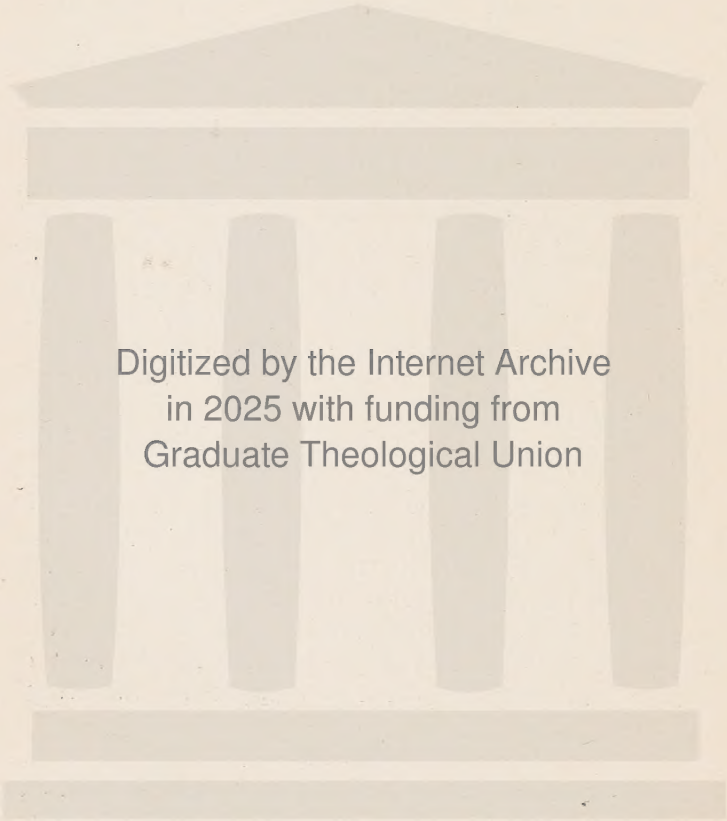
"Students are the seed, and universities the seed-bed of the new intellectual harvest that shall feed, renew, and make grow the knowledge and the moral forces of mankind."

"In a little village of Japan there is a humble tomb where thousands of peasants go for pilgrimage in order to pay respect to one who, in a famine year, some 200 years ago, preferred to starve himself to death rather than consume the grain which was intended for seed. His corpse was found clinging to a bag of rice with instructions for its use."

"I associate this story with the effort of the European Student Relief Committee. The Committee has worked hard among untoward conditions; for I know that it is not only in the countries where students are suffering that relief is difficult to obtain, but in even comparatively well-to-do nations the demands for succour of various kinds are now overwhelmingly great. It is therefore with astonishment that I have watched the appeal of the Committee finding so much response. I dare say that this is in large measure due to the indefatigable energy of the secretary."

"The Committee and those who endorse its work and come to the rescue of students are dealing with living organisms, with seeds which have definite years of vitality. The work must be timely and is therefore urgent. I sincerely hope that it will draw the attention and interest of the wider public, that it may come to aid in keeping up the light of knowledge and religion, which is dangerously flickering."

Dr. Inazo Nitobe,
Under-Secretary-General, Secretariat League of Nations, and a Member of the Commission in Intellectual Co-operation of the League.



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COMMITTEE AND STAFF MEMBERS

OF THE

EUROPEAN STUDENT RELIEF

OF THE

WORLD'S STUDENT CHRISTIAN FEDERATION

1922—1923

Special Relief Committee:—

Dr. John R. Mott	New York, U. S. A.
Miss Katie Boyd George	New York, U. S. A.
Dr. Karl Fries	Geneva, Switzerland
Dr. Inazo Nitobe	Geneva, Switzerland
Mr. David R. Porter	New York, U. S. A.
Miss Ruth Rouse	London, England
Dr. H. C. Rutgers	Hardenbroek, Holland
Dr. R. Schairer	Dresden, Germany

Staff:—

Conrad Hoffmann, Jr.	Executive Secretary
Miss Ruth Rouse	Advisory Secretary
Louis Hess	Comptroller

Field Representatives:—

Asia Minor	Cass A. Reed
Austria	Donald Grant
Bulgaria	A. Nikitin
Czechoslovakia	Margaret Quayle
Estonia	G. F. Robinson
France	Raymond Vernet
Germany	A. W. Bonsey
	R. T. Rich

Greece	J. F. Machotka
Hungary	Ray H. Legate
Jugoslavia	Dr. Marco Lecco
Latvia	Bert Mitchell
Lithuania	G. F. Robinson
Poland	Olaf W. Pedersen
Roumania	Wm. H. Morgan
Russia	S. M. Keeny
	Marcia O. Dunham
	Harold Gibson
	Dr. H. Lannung
Switzerland	Henri Johannot
Turkey	E. M. Hedden

Note: In addition to the above many other part time workers, native and foreign, have rendered invaluable services to the Student Relief enterprise.

CHRONOLOGY

February, 1920.

Visit of Miss Ruth Rouse, Travelling Secretary for Work among Women Students, to Vienna followed by an appeal for funds for the relief of the needy students in Vienna.

March, 1920.

Relief operations on behalf of needy students in Vienna begun.

March—September, 1920.

Operations continued and enlarged in Vienna in co-operation with the Society of Friends; extension of work to Hungary.

Summer, 1920.

Student Relief operations begun by the Society of Friends in Germany and Poland. Student Relief work carried on by the American Y. M. C. A. in Czechoslovakia and Poland. Student Relief work on behalf of foreign students in Switzerland continued.

August 7, 1920.

Beatenberg Conference. Decision made that the Federation launch a Student Relief programme for needy students in Asia Minor, Austria, the Baltic States, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Hungary, Poland, and for foreign students in Switzerland and France; and invite all the Student Christian Movements affiliated with the Federation to co-operate by contribution of funds, supplies and workers. Appeal for funds to be made to all students and not to members of the Student Christian Movements only.

September—November, 1920.

Organization of campaigns for funds and supplies in the different countries. Further organization of the relief efforts in the respective fields. Opening of the Central Office for Student Relief in Geneva.

October 1, 1920.

Beginning of enlarged relief operations in Austria under leadership of Donald Grant, the Federation Representative.

December 20, 1920.

Beginning of active operations of the Geneva Headquarters with arrival of the Executive Secretary and Associate.

January, 1921.

Beginning of Federation Student Relief operations in Poland, Germany; expansion of operations in Hungary.

January 29, 1921.

American Relief Administration proposes to assume responsibility for student feeding in the Baltic States, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland with the funds furnished by American students.

February, 1921.

Beginning of Federation Student Relief in Estonia and Asia Minor.

March, 1921.

Beginning of operations in Latvia and in France for refugee students.

March 1—April 15, 1921.

Assumption of student feeding operations by the American Relief Administration on basis of proposals made January 29.

March 28—31, 1921.

Conference of Student Relief Field Representatives in Prague.

April 15, 1921.

Full program in operation in all relief areas — Poland, Baltics, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary, Asia Minor, France and Switzerland. Activities included student feeding, provision of clothing, books, housing and promotion of self-help schemes.

June 2—6, 1921.

Decision to continue Student Relief work for collegiate year 1921—1922, made at meeting of the Executive Committee of the World's Student Christian Federation at Hardenbroek, Holland.

Summer, 1921.

Visitation and inspection of relief fields by American Student Relief Fund workers.

September, 1921.

Second Field Representatives' Conference in Warsaw.

January, 1922.

E. T. Colton to Russia to organize Student Relief activities in Russia.

April, 1922.

Donald Grant to Russia to organize E.S.R. work for non-American Section in Russia.

April 1—12, 1922.

Peking Conference — decision to continue relief in collegiate year 1922—1923.

April 8—16, 1922.

Turnov Conference — a student conference for discussion of student relief future and program.

Summer, 1922.

Student Friendship Pilgrimage from America, Blacker Party from England. Exhibit at Oberammergau.

September, 1922.

Special relief measures for Smyrna refugees in Greece and Near East. Initiation of Student Relief work in Bulgaria, Jugoslavia and Roumania.

November—December, 1922.

Student Friendship Coin competition. First prize awarded to a German student.

February, 1923.

Special meeting of Student Relief Committee. Ratification of proposal for special help for Germany. Recommendation that Relief be continued 1923—1924.

February—March, 1923.

Student feeding operations in Russia at their highest level; 31,450 receiving a daily meal.

May 19—26, 1923.

Meeting of Executive Student Relief Committee. Decision to continue relief for 1923—1924 with a budget of $ 350,000.00 (Swis sFrs. 1,925,000.00 or £ 96,000.—)

June 14—24, 1923.

Second Student Relief Conference in Parad, Hungary. 130 students representing 34 countries present.

EUROPEAN STUDENT RELIEF

1920—1923

Introductory.

July 1, 1923, will mark the close of three collegiate years of European Student Relief activity. As one considers the developments of those three years one wonders if back at St. Beatenberg in August, 1920, those there assembled would have undertaken the task which challenged their Christian faith and motives had they known then of the tremendous scope of responsibility in which their decision was to involve the World's Student Christian Federation.

Some may declare that the St. Beatenberg decision was the result of an easy optimism which foolishly believed in an early adjustment of the European chaos. Others, and one is inclined to agree with them, will maintain that the decision was an act of courageous faith inspired by God—an act which has been God's method of quickening the Federation's sense of Christian obligation and of interpreting to us what Christ-like service truly embodies. Surely the Relief Work has proven a blessing to the Federation—revealing its strength and its weakness, demonstrating inherent but hitherto untapped resources, opening new doors of opportunity and impressing upon the Federation membership the beneficent blessing of sacrifice. It has been an unparalleled demonstration of true international goodwill and co-operation.

The report here given attempts to record something of the scope and character of work done during the past three years. It is left to the testimony of the thousands of students all over Europe who received material aid to indicate what this relief has meant in rescuing much of Europe's intellectual life which was threatened with extermination and destruction.

The limits of a report of this character will not permit inclusion of all details and facts concerning the work and activities carried on in the past three years. We are compelled to confine the report to a few salient, high-light facts leaving it to the wisdom and imagination of the reader to fill in between the lines the many results which are intangible and which cannot be expressed by figures or in charts.

Fundamental principles and policy which characterized the work from its very beginning are expressed herewith:

I. Relief to be administered impartially, without regard to race, nationality or creed or any other criterion than proven need.
II. Relief to be constructive rather than pauperizing charity.
III. Relief to be given only to such students as strive to help themselves.
IV. Relief to be given preferably to advanced students and only in most exceptional cases to first year students.
V. Relief to be administered with a minimum of overhead expenditure.
VI. Relief wherever possible to be administered through indigenous student committees or at least so as to encourage assumption of greater responsibility by such Committees.

Personnel.

A limited foreign personnel was employed. Every attempt was made to make this personnel consistent with the international character of the work. The following facts gleaned from the personnel records of E.S.R. are significant:—During the past three years' existence of the work 115 foreign workers have been on our staff in the 17 countries in which E.S.R. has operated. Eighteen nationalities were represented, not counting the hundreds of native volunteer workers in each country, who rendered invaluable service in the administration of relief. Of the foreign personnel many served gratuitously, others for expenses only, whereas the balance were regularly paid members on the salary staff of E.S.R. Due to the numerous volunteer workers great overhead economy was possible concerning which more will be said later. The foreign personnel was made up as follows:—

1. Americans		43
Of these 22 were on the Y.M.C.A. or the Y.W.C.A. payroll, and served the E.S.R. without charge.		
2. British Empire Representatives:		
1. Australia	1	
2. Canada	6	
3. England	22	
4. Ireland	4	
5. Scotland	5	
6. South Africa	1	39
3. Danish		6
4. Dutch		8
5. French		1
6. German		4
7. Hungarian		2
8. Japanese		1
9. Norwegian		2
10. Russian		3
11. Serbian		1
12. Swedish		3
13. Swiss		2
Total foreign personnel		115

Publicity.

The need of adequate publicity and information on the situation if successful money campaigns were to be organized, was foreseen from the very start, as evidenced in the provision for a publicity department. Miss Ruth Rouse admirably filled the post of E.S.R. publicity secretary up to October 1922 when her manifold other duties compelled her to resign. Since then, Mr. Robert Best, a fellow in journalism from the School of Journalism of Columbia University, has generously given his services.

The publicity department aimed to provide each of the 40 odd contributing countries with basic publicity material in the form of pamphlets and a series of Student Service Bulletins appearing at irregular but frequent intervals. All of these were in the English language and were sent to

the different national Student Relief Committees with the understanding that these would translate such material for their publicity campaign as was adaptable to their particular constituency. Thus our publicity was to serve more or less as a handbook of information.

Up to date nineteen Student Service Bulletins and one pictorial supplement have been issued and the following 42 pamphlets:

1. To whom it may Concern.
2. Overheard in the Colleges.
3. Facts, please!
4. Forestry and Food.
5. Student Self Help in Switzerland.
6. Relief and One Undergraduate.
7. Six Days a Week in Vienna.
8. Your Christmas and Theirs.
9. Student Life in Poland to-day.
10. More Facts.
11. The Clothing Famine.
12. The Housing Problem.
13. The Way out.
14. Who's Who and What's What in Relief.
15. Progress.
16. Concensus of Expert Opinion (later published as "Chain of Expert Testimony").
17. To All Whom it May Concern.
18. The Relief Question of the Hour — Do they Help Themselves.
19. Why do they go on Studying?

20/21. Where the Money goes.

22. Something New in International Relationships.

23/24. The Problem of the Refugee.

25. How the Other Half Lives.
26. Urgent Needs.
27. Student Relief Directory.
28. Why Save Russian Students.
29. The European Exchange as it Affects you.
30. European Student Relief Discovers Itself.
31. Our Objective.

32. The Students of Russia Ask for Your Worn Clothing and Old Books.
33. Just a Few Figures about European Student Relief.
34. From the E.S.R. Mail Bag.
35. Some Stories with a Point.
36. Face to Face with Europe's Brain Workers.
37. Salvaging the Near East Educational Wreck.
38. Russia's 150,000 Students.
39. An "S.O.S." in Behalf of Germany's Students.
40. E.S.R. in Terms of Finance.
41. Yet More Facts.
42. The White Rag and Other Stories.

Student Service Bulletins I-XIX.

In addition a series of 20 charts with statistical information and illustrations have been issued as well as one annual report covering the period 1920-1921, a mimeographed report for 1921-1922, a mimeographed statement to contributors and the complete Minutes of the Turnov Conference.

So much for publicity issued by the European Student Relief general headquarters. Aside from this, certain countries, notably the United States, Great Britain and France, have produced first-class relief literature for their respective money-raising campaigns. Germany, Hungary, Austria and Czecho-slovakia have issued valuable printed reports on student conditions and relief administration in their fields. These reports were widely distributed among the many visitors who came to study student conditions and student relief. Mention should also be made of the many newspapers and magazines which have carried articles on the work of the European Student Relief; these have contributed largely in promoting interest in European Student Relief.

Correspondence.

Since the beginnings of the Geneva Office a little over 20,000 letters have been written (20,200) which included correspondence with all countries participating in European Student Relief activities. This figure refers merely to correspondence from the Geneva headquarters and does not include all the correspondence of the field offices.

Why Relief has been Continued (Historical).

When the decision was made that the Federation should assume responsibility for the relief work on behalf of European students, it was done in recognition of the emergency need which prevailed. One year 1920—1921 was to be the period for such service. However, towards the close of that first year, it was apparent that we could not dissolve, that emergency need still continued, and that once having assumed the burden we were morally bound to continue until the emergency had been met or no longer existed. So it was that at Hardenbroek continuation of the relief activities for 1921—1922 was recommended and agreed upon.

Towards the close of the college year 1921—1922, all indications favoured termination of our work and suggested completion of our task. Self-help had made marvellous progress in many countries, economic conditions seemed on an upward trend towards marked improvement. It appeared necessary only to give some additional help, to establish more firmly the self-help enterprises and organizations. True the plight of the 12,000 Russian refugee students scattered through all European countries demanded our consideration. But these and the self-help enterprises would have been a relatively easy task necessitating but a small staff. Unfortunately, however, matters did not long remain so favourable. The terrible Russian famine claimed as its victims not only children, peasants and adults, but also the intellectual classes, notably the students. With well-nigh 200,000 students in Russia and Ukrania, fully 75 % of whom were dangerously jeopardized by the famine, we were confronted by a most staggering task, greater than that which we had undertaken in the past and which had already taxed our resources and strength to the limit.

In April at Peking the Federation adopted the recommendations of the Executive Secretary to attempt to provide a budget of $ 250,000 for 1922—1923. This was before the reports of our first representatives to Russia, Mr. E. T. Colton and Mr. Donald Grant, had been received. These reports called for a program to include student feeding for at least 40,000 students. We are to-day feeding 31,500.

During the early summer of 1922 and continuing through the summer, autumn and into the winter, the calamitous depreciation in the mark exchange occurred. From 200 Mks. to the dollar in May the German Mark continued its rapid slump going as low as 10,000 to the dollar in October. The resultant increased prices played havoc with students and all others whose incomes were more or less fixed. Thus sixty thousand students who had worked hard during the summer discovered that their earnings, which were to have carried them through the winter, were reduced 20 and 50 fold in purchasing value.

The exchanges of Poland, Austria and Hungary all suffered corresponding depreciation with similarly calamitous consequences for the students. In all we were confronted with renewed emergency circumstances.

Our Committee meeting in London in July 1922, recommended the doubling of the budget ratified at Peking. And instead of the $ 250,000 proposed and ratified at Peking, the E. S. R. was confronted with the colossal task of raising $520,000, the amount recommended at the London meeting for the work 1922—1923. I say colossal advisedly, for one must not forget that this was the third year for our appeal, that in most European countries — Switzerland, Holland, Scandinavian countries, England — great economic depression prevailed, that the amount asked for was more than that actually raised in 1921—1922.

But even this was not the limit of our problem. On top of all came the Near East débacle in the late summer months of 1922 turning several thousand students into most pitiable fugitives, with all earthly possessions lost. A subsequent development of this catastrophe was that which affected the hundreds of Greek and Armenian students in France and Belgium who were left stranded because their parents, who had been residents in the Smyrna sector, had lost all and were no longer able to supply the monthly allowance.

Surely we faced most disheartening circumstances. In spite of all our efforts matters seemed to go from bad to worse. Presumable decreasing income was confronted with need increasing by leaps and bounds. When in January

1923 the French invasion and occupation of the Ruhr was decided upon and the decision then actually carried out, our cup was full to overflowing. We had prided ourselves on the self-help organization, largely created and promoted by our co-operation; but all this, which was soon to have meant economic independence for the German student, was now suddenly threatened with complete collapse and annihilation, and demanded heroic effort if there was to be any prospect of salvation.

Thus emergency need has continued not only in 1920–1921, but on through 1921—1922 and 1922—1923. Nor will it have ended by the close of 1922—1923. But dare we appeal for a renewed effort another year, the fourth since the inception of the work? Those who know the situation from personal observation are unanimous in their conviction that E. S. R. must continue, that the Federation is morally bound; for the task which it began in August 1920 is not yet finished.

Review of Activities.

It is therefore pertinent and necessary that at this time which terminates three years of activity, we take inventory to see what has been accomplished. Such a review will help us in deciding on what shall be done next year, the problems of which now confront us.

The table on page 22-23 gives a complete record of our financial status and a birds-eye-view of the scope and extent of our enterprise expressed in terms of money.

In considering these figures it should be remembered that the amounts indicated do not represent all the funds raised by the respective countries for student relief work. In a limited number of cases student relief funds have been sent directly to the countries, so that the Geneva books have no audit record of such amounts. This has been the case notably in Sweden, Holland, Finland and Norway. Thus Swedish students during the winter 1922—1923 have collected approximately 70,000 Swedish Crowns for German students and sent directly to Germany; a special Dutch Committee sent 25,000 Gulden to Germany apart from the European Student Relief. Finland has sent considerable

sums directly to relief countries. Norway has sent through Dr. Nansen some 20,000 Norwegian Crowns to the Near East for student relief there. Furthermore, Denmark has utilized a large share of the funds raised in paying for the hospitality and transportation of the 200 or more undernourished students from Central Europe whom Danish students entertained during the summer months. These are but a few illustrations to indicate that the amounts indicated in the financial statement do not represent the entire sum total actually raised for student relief purposes. Many of these special efforts were inspired by the European Student Relief.

Whereas the data are self-explanatory, it is well to emphasize a number of interesting features in connection with the same. A year ago the students assembled at Turnov passed a resolution that the distinction between giving and receiving countries should be dropped, that henceforth European Student Relief was to be an enterprise in which all alike shared responsibility. While this resolution has not been as effectively put into practice as one could have desired, it is significant that students in Constantinople, in Beirut, in Czechoslovakia, in Hungary, in Austria, in Estonia, all formerly recipients, have this year contributed funds to European Student Relief for the work in Russia. Jewish students in Vienna have given money for Russian students, Russian refugee students in Prague, themselves in desperate plight, have given for their compatriots in Russia, Czech students have given for Armenian refugees in Greece. Notable is the relatively large contribution from students of Jugoslavia.

In the first two years of European Student Relief activity, virtually all gifts came in small sums from many students; in 1922—1923 several large gifts from interested individuals or organizations have been received. Notable among these are the following:

From Jewish Joint Distribution Committee	$50,000.00
From American and British Baptists	$15,000.00
From American Y. M. C. A.	$50,000.00
From a private foundation	$30,000.00
From an American gentleman	$13,000.00

SOURCE AND AMOUNTS OF CONTRIBUTIONS

Countries	1920/21	1921/22	1922/23	Total Swiss Frs.
Argentine	1,820.65	37,838.45	—	39,659.10
Australia	—	3,563.35	82,001.35	85,564.70
Austria	—	7,517.50	4,587.00	12,104.50
Belgium	—	—	228.00	228.00
Brazil	—	85.10	—	85.10
Brit. West Indies	993.20	309.25	—	1,302.45
Canada	9,050.85	16,513.15	30,689.45	56,253.45
Czechoslovakia	864.00	4,964.06	7,902.55	13,730 61
China	1,628.45	1,878.00	769.35	4,275.80
Chile	—	2,207.20	616.00	2,823.20
Denmark	4,399.10	—	3,675.45	8,074.55
Egypt	163.50	1,094.40	378.55	1,636.45
Estonia	1.20	1,464.40	571.35	2,036.95
Finland	9,142.64	507.00	25.00	9,674.64
France	931.75	14,031.84	9,072.50	24,036.09
Germany	—	5,875.43	3,972.40	9,847.83
Hungary	—	2,242.49	—	2,242 49
India-Ceylon	7,128.00	3,390.10	5,405.40	15,923.50
Italy	1,201.15	344.40	—	1,545.55
Japan	571.70	9.777.29	42,632.45	52,981.44
Jugoslavia	—	—	13,216.00	13,216.00
Latvia	—	2,118.75	—	2,118.75
Netherlands	39,218 00	71,024.50	374,041.00	484,283.50
New Zealand	—	3,201.37	47,045.50	50,246.87
Norway	20,444.06	19,119.55	1,436.81	41,000.42
Palestine	—	22.50	107.20	129.70
Portugal	598.05	560.05	81.75	1,239.85
Poland	—	941.62	1,039.75	1,981.37
Roumania	985.40	566.00	192.75	1,744.15
South Africa	69,460.19	7,182.95	5,032.20	81,675.34
Sweden	11,755.23	3,222.90	14,174.40	29,152.53
Switzerland	1,863.70	13,184.05	54,336.75	69,384.50
Turkey	—	—	411.05	411.05
United Kingdom	514,349.89	600,202.81	462,775 80	1,577,328.50
Uruguay	—	1,000 00	—	1,000.00
U. S. A.	649,215.28	1,280,759.60	1,086,841.75	3,016,816.63
U. S. A., A. R. A. Feeding	1,725,000.00	—	—	1,725,000.00
Total	3,070,785.99	2,116,710.06	2,253,259.51	7,440,755.56
Interests	2,297.12	4,513.02	908 97	7,719.11
Sundry Receipts	—	—	2,213.35	2,213.35
Grand Total	3,073,083.11	2,121,223.08	2,256,381.83	7,450,688.02

DISTRIBUTION

Countries	1920/21	1921/22	1922/23	Total Swiss Frs.
Asia Minor	35,000.00	53,440.38	7,116.40	95,556.78
Austria	374,815.70	181,858.54	151,851.02	708,525.26
Bulgaria	—	—	5,025.95	5,025.95
Czechoslovakia	16,293.97	218,645.13	208,835.60	443,774.70
Estonia	19,832.85	8,403.05	11,710.65	39,946.55
France	908.60	26,971.94	10,645.60	38,526.14
Germany	209,976 90	348,361.26	255,023.90	813,362.06
Greece	—	330.40	44,824.94	45,155.34
Hungary	61,414.50	157,436.73	53,483.35	272,334.58
Jugoslavia	—	—	40,503.50	40,503.50
Latvia	1,620.30	13,069.05	6,492.25	21,181.60
Lithuania	—	1,459.75	2,432.20	3,891.95
Poland	141,847.63	303,063.75	86,532.30	531,443.68
Roumania	—	—	2,275.60	2,275.60
Russia, non-Americ. Sect.	—	6,533.28	688,380.16	694,913.44
Russia, American Section	—	—	1,256,282.89	1,256,282.89
Sundry Relief	—	—	100.00	100.00
Switzerland	55,490.00	87,726.65	13,600.65	156,817.30
Turkey	13,981.60	21,970.98	44,510.10	80,462.68
A. R. A. Feeding Austria Czechoslovakia Hungary Poland Baltics	1,725,000.00	—	—	1,725,000.00
Dutch Clothing (Distributed various countries)			150,000.00	150,000.00
Total distributed	2,656,182.05	1,429,270.89	3,039,627.06	7,125,080.00
Exchange adjustment	—	10,912 63	—	10,912 63
Geneva Headquarters Expenses	44,890.44	93,146.00	55,759.88	193,796 32
London Office Expenses	15,934.10	22,957.42	22,129.45	61,020.97
London and GenevaEquipment	6,451.92	—	—	6,451.92
Advances to be accounted for	—	—	24,518.61	24,518.61
Cash Balance London and Geneva	—	—	28,907.57	28,907.57
	2,723,458.51	1,556,286.94	3,170,942.57*	7,450,688.02

* The figures for 1922—1923 were prepared before July 1 and are in some cases subject to adjustments — final figures will appear in the official Auditing Report covering the year ending June 30, 1923.

From a Japanese professor $ 650.00
From a man who had made a careful survey of the work $ 3,000.00

These gifts from such varied sources are evidence of the high regard and confidence which the donors have placed in the efficiency and success of the European Student Relief project and its administration.

Organizations for the collection of money in the different countries have been almost as varied as the countries participating were numerous. In all cases, however, the students themselves have played a major role in the collection of funds, either as contributors or as promoters of the various appeals.

In Great Britain the Universities' Committee of the Imperial War Relief Fund raised all funds for European Student Relief. Its appeal was to the general student body and the public, and its local student committees represented all students.

In Holland a national student relief committee in which all student groups have co-operated has proved most effective. On this committee representatives of the Jewish, the Catholic, the two Protestant and the national student organizations all serve.

In the United States the two Student Christian Associations were entirely responsible for the promotion of the appeal which, however, was made to all students irrespective of their affiliations.

In all countries the Student Christian Movements have been the most important factor in the promotion of the campaigns for student relief funds. True, faculty members, business interests or government authorities have all been called upon to co-operate or solicited to give substantial support to the enterprise.

Numerous specialized methods have been employed:— Thus the money-raising efforts in the Swiss winter sport resorts, the concert party tour of the German and Dutch students, and the special effort at Oberammergau during the summer of 1922.

Early in 1922, an attempt was made to perfect a co-operative arrangement with the Confédération Internationale

des Etudiants and with Pax Romana on behalf of the work in Russia. Whereas active co-ordination did not materialize, close liaison exists. The funds and gifts in kind secured by the C. I. E. are administered by one of our representatives in Russia. Pax Romana has profitted by our experience and has largely copied our methods of organization for its appeal to Catholic students on behalf of the Russian students.

As to the actual ways in which money has been collected, space will permit but a bare mention of a few of the most successful efforts.

Japan	Sale of flower bouquets in hotel lobbies. Self-denial week.
Great Britain	The mile of pennies of the Cambridge students. The theatrical rag of the London University students. Direct appeal. Gifts in kind from merchants, over 100 tons of cocoa were secured in this way.
U. S. A.	Direct solicitation of every student. Christmas Candle sale appeal to large financial interests. Working and giving earnings to relief.
Holland	Clothing raids. Appeals to merchants for gifts in kind. Watch lottery.
Sweden	Proceeds from concerts. Direct solicitation.
Switzerland	Clothing raid and monthly instalment plan.
Germany Austria Czechoslov. Jugoslavia	Self-taxation of better situated Students for poorer students.
India	Schoolboys and girls have given garden produce, and profits from presentation of Shakesperian and Miracle Plays.

The Geneva Clothing Raid is typical of what students can accomplish. After careful preliminary preparation, the committee, supported by 100 volunteer student workers, collected in the course of one afternoon five tons of second-hand clothing valued at Swiss Frs.29,000.00 and made up of 8225 articles. Rare ingenuity and determined preseverance have characterized the campaigns throughout. But of even greater significance has been the fine spirit of sacrifice revealed. It means something when Russian refugee students, themselves in serious need, none the less give of their little for their more needy compatriots in Russia; when Czech women students, who had received help, give enough to support an Armenian refugee woman student in Greece; when Jewish students of Vienna tax themselves in order to help students in Russia; when students go without meat or dessert for long periods in order to give money saved to needy students; when women students go out and work a day giving their earnings for their suffering fellow-students in other countries; when students of Estonia, of Robert College and of Beirut, give in spite of their own need.

> "Looking up he saw the rich putting their gifts into the treasury, and noticed a poor widow putting two little coins in. He said, "I tell you plainly, this poor widow has put in more than them all; for these people all contributed out of their surplus, but she has given out of her neediness all her living."
>
> Luke XXI, 1-4.

Someone has spoken of catching the E.S.R. spirit. Not only have many of the students who have been helped caught that spirit but they are actually outdoing those who initiated the enterprise. European Student Relief has become a great enterprise of give and take, all sharing alike in responsibility for its continuation and operation. Many are the evidences of truly heroic unselfishness:—

Seven Russian refugee students secured an old samovar from a friend. With this they organized a lottery. Soon thereafter they brought to the E.S.R. $75.00 asking that it be sent through the E.S.R. to Kazan University in Russia.

Refugee students in Prague, themselves living on Government subsidies, taxed themselves and are now providing meals for 93 fellow students not fortunate enough to receive the Government subsidies.

A refugee student who fainted twice before the doctor's examination which we had ordered could be made, revealed on inquiry that he was sleeping on the floor in one of the students' homes. On being told that we planned to provide him with a private room he protested "Oh, no, I can't let you spend money on me when there are so many others in greater need. Really, I'm not so badly off. I sleep under the table where the boys can't step on me."

Aside from actual money collections relatively large contributions have been made in the form of gifts in kind, and within the past two years, in the form of second-hand clothing. In both fields Holland has pioneered the way. The large food supply shipments, totalling many tons from Holland to Austria in 1920, have been followed by similar shipments from Australia, Great Britain, Norway, New Zealand, etc. From Australia 52 tons of flour and 20 tons of corned beef were received. England has furnished fully 100 tons of cocoa and smaller quantities of biscuits, soap, jam, etc.

During the past year Holland has collected and sent to the different relief areas over 60 tons of clothing, England about 30 tons, Switzerland 11 tons, America 25 tons, whereas Sweden, Norway, Belgium and Canada have all sent smaller quantities aggregating another 20 tons.

To return to the table of finances (page 22-23) it will be seen that *Swiss Frs.7,450,688.02 (£310,400 or $1,400,000.00)* have been collected and distributed in the period August 1920 to April 1, 1923.

1920/21 —	Swiss	Frs. 3,073,083.11
1921/22 —	Swiss	Frs. 2,121,223.08
1922/23 —	Swiss	Frs. 2,256,381.83
	Swiss	Frs. 7,450,688.02

The number of countries participating each year is indicated below

	Number of contributing countries	*Number of countries receiving relief*
1920/21	22	11
1921/22	32	13
1922/23	29	19

All told thirty-six different countries have contributed funds to the work, and relief activities have been carried on in 19 different countries.

The above amounts do not include the relatively large sums secured within the relief countries from native sources. In several countries large Government appropriations have been made; invariably these have been secured because of the funds given by the European Student Relief. In practically all relief countries the funds actually raised from indigenous sources are far in excess of those contributed by outside sources. And all such amounts are of course not included in the financial statement submitted above.

The roll call of countries participating in the European Student Relief enterprise during the past three years is as follows:—

Contributing Countries

Argentine
Australia
Austria (Largely foreigners)
Belgium
Brazil
Brit. West Indies
Canada
Czechoslovakia (Largely foreigners)
China
Chile
Denmark
Egypt
Estonia
Finland
France
Germany (Largely foreigners)
Hungary (Largely foreigners)
India - Ceylon
Italy
Japan
Jugoslavia
Latvia
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Palestine
Portugal
Poland (Largely foreigners)
Roumania
South Africa
Sweden
Switzerland
Turkey
United Kingdom
Uruguay
U. S. A.

Countries which have received relief

Asia Minor	Hungary
Austria	Jugoslavia (Refugee students)
Bulgaria (Refugee students)	Latvia
Czechoslovakia	Lithuania
Estonia	Poland
France (Refugee students)	Roumania (Refugee students)
Germany	Russia
Great Britain (Refugee students)	Switzerland (Refugee stud.)
Greece (Refugee students)	Turkey
	U.S.A. (Refugee students)

Overhead expenses including all charges to the European Student Relief Administration amount to 8% of the total income. Considering the many fields in which activities were conducted and the relatively small budgets in many of the fields this cost for overhead is exceptionally low.

Student Relief activities carried on can be classified under the following headings:—

1. Student feeding.
   (a) Regular meals
   (b) Supplementary food supplies
   (c) Special food for undernourished students.
2. Clothing.
   (a) New clothing at low prices
   (b) Second-hand clothing
   (c) Shoe and tailor repair shops.
3. Housing.
   (a) Rooms
   (b) Study rooms
   (c) Hostels
   (d) Foyers
   (e) Fuel
   (f) Equipment such as beds, blankets, study tables, chairs.

4. Book and Scientific Equipment Relief.
   (a) Books
   (b) Journals
   (c) Scientific equipment
   (d) Financing of printing and multigraph bureaux.
5. Repatriation.
6. Payment of fees.
   (a) Matriculation fees
   (b) Laboratory fees.
7. Loans (limited number).
8. Medical assistance.
   (a) Examinations
   (b) Hospital and Sanatorium treatment
   (c) Pharmaceutical prescriptions
   (d) Hospitality in neutral countries for undernourished students.
9. Self-help enterprises.
   (a) Promotion and capitalization.
10. The innumerable types of service rendered which cannot be categorically classified but which perhaps have meant as much as all other activities combined. We may characterize these as the spiritual essence of the work, those intangible expressions of fellowship, sympathy and love, to which all letters of thanks and appreciation testify. Those features which have brought spiritual and mental relief as contrasted with physical or material relief.

On compiling the data on relief activities carried on in the different countries we get the following summary of facts:—

Approximate number of students in the Universities of Europe and Russia	500,000
Number of students who have received help in some form or other	105,000
Number of countries in which relief was given	17
Number of cities in which relief was given .	93
Number of institutions (approximate) in which relief was given	200

Number of meals served (including A.R.A. meals paid for by American student money)	22,234,345
Number of clothing articles distributed . .	426,567
Number of books distributed	70,315
Amount of fuel furnished . . . . . tons	430
Food supplies collected or purchased . tons	4,774

These figures, while impressive, convey but little idea of the actual scope of the work done. They tell nothing of the remarkable development of self-help methods, nor of the moral encouragement given to thousands of students on the point of despair. Ramifications of administration and work involved in the administration, cannot be shown in figures such as are given above. They give no conception of the influence of relief on the promotion of better international understanding and closer co-operation among the students of the world.

They tell nothing of the Turnov and Parad conferences which have done so much to foster a closer liaison among the students of Europe. Much less can these figures convey any idea of the great influence for good arising out of the Oberammergau student relief exhibit, or of the Eddy, Streeter, and Blacker parties who saw Europe under the guidance of the European Student Relief; or of last year's (1922) American Student Friendship Pilgrimage in which 40 American students participated in bringing a message of friendship to their European student colleagues and in taking back to America a more intelligent understanding of international affairs and a greater appreciation of the hardships of their needy European fellow students. Someone has said that European Student Relief has done more than any other factor in arousing an international consciousness in the student thought of America.

It is easy in this day of racial, social, economic and political problems to despair of a better day. On the other hand is it not prophetic of a better day that at a time when feelings never were more tense, Jew and Christian, German and French, Pole and Ukrainian, Hungarian and Roumanian, Turk and Greek, were able to meet as they did at Parad, Hungary, and not only discuss frankly the problems in which they were involved but also leave as friends

determined to co-operate for the good of all. The German delegation leader publicly thanked the French delegation leader for his attitude and work during the conference, and the Czech chairman expressed similarly significant appreciation for the entire attitude of the Hungarian hosts. European Student Relief has created a Student League of Nations that works, and has made possible an impartial platform or forum where all factors can meet to discuss their perplexing and conflicting problems, with full confidence and trust in the absolute impartiality of the platform. Parad has given a new outlook, and has given new courage and determination to those who were present, to forge ahead in the spirit of brotherhood and co-operation rather than in enmity and competition.

In connection with personnel and the discussion on the sources and distribution of funds, the international character of E. S. R. was clearly demonstrated. But this same international character prevails in the student body with which E. S. R. works. Typical is the University of Vienna where of 11,225 students approximately one half, or 5237 students, are foreigners made up of the following nationalities:

Russians	30
Ukranians	228
Lithuanians	23
Estonians	2
Finns	1
Armenians	8
Czechoslovaks	1367
Bulgarians	250
Jugoslavs	498
Roumanians	828
Italians	85
Poles	1459
Hungarians	270
Germans	107
Greeks	4
Japanese	2
Swiss	13
Argentinians	2

Egyptians	19
Turks	19
Swedes	2
Other Scandinavians	5
British	8
American	6
Australian	1
	5237

At Parad, 130 students representing 34 nationalities came together, symbolical of the international character of the work. The European Student Relief Committee at Prague had student representatives of 14 different nationalities on it. Prague itself with some 30,000 students is as international an educational center as any in the world. Aside from the large blocks of students representing the Czechs, Germans, Russians, Ukrainians, Jugoslavs, Bulgarians, there are some ten other nationalities represented by relatively large numbers in each.

In Russia our staff of 14 workers represent 9 nationalities exclusive of the native workers on the staff.

European Student Relief is thus international in every respect,—personnel, contributors, recipients, participating countries, conferences.

What money invested in E.S.R. accomplished.

Money invested in E. S. R. goes a long way. Herewith just a few illustrations to demonstrate the truth of this statement:

(1) A five dollar bill given by an American woman was put to work as follows: Two dollars were sent to our representative in Hungary, and a Budapest woman medical student was chosen. She needed clothing badly, but preferred to use the money in purchasing a much-coveted textbook which had been beyond her financial reach.—Another two dollars were sent to Prague and bought boxes filled with nuts and apples and a book each for two girl students and one man student who were ill in the hospital over Christmas. —The last dollar went to Poland. The European Stu-

dent Relief representative wrote about it in this way:—

"On the $1 recently sent by you I realized 3475 Polish marks, and this sum was sufficient to provide eggs and butter for one month for a medical student who is in the hospital of the Holy Infant, Warsaw, for an operation on his throat. Dr. Haigh learned of this student's need, and the gratitude of the poor fellow was pathetic. He said, "I did not send for you, and yet you have come to me", and this seemed to impress him as wonderful."

(2) A gift of $500.00 provided 236 refugee students in Berlin with board and room for one month.

(3) Concerning the use made of a special gift of $10.00 our Balkan representative writes as follows:—

"Here are two Kodak flash lights taken in the Russian social center in Zagreb. The place is in an old barrack. It was a basement room, without windows, or floor or finished walls. It was really a cellar in which people would never think of living. But, it was all we had. Now there is a floor, electric lights, walls and ceiling cleaned and white washed, benches, tables, and the walls profusely decorated with great pictures painted on wrapping paper, a piano, refreshment counter, lots of papers and magazines, and games. And everything except the piano and electric globes were made by the students. It is the Russian Social Centre. A different student is on duty each day. There are social evenings, once each week a dance, twice each week a choir practice. You know how fond the Russians are of music. 50 to 100 of the 600 Russian students may be found in this room almost any hour between 6 and 10 every night. The place has already become the envy of the Russians living in other Jugoslav cities. It cost us $10.00. I wonder when $10.00 was ever spent so helpfully. The interesting feature of these pictures is not the people but the painted and attractive walls."

(4) An unusually generous gift of $30,000.00 made pos-

sible a daily meal for 5000 students in Russia for a period of four months; in other words the $30,000.00 provided 600,000 meals.

(5) With another gift of $3,000.00 seventy four of the best students among the Smyrna refugees are being maintained in the University of Athens from January 1 to July 1, 1923. The contributor of this gift has been so pleased with the use we have made of his gifts, that he has contributed a total of $13,000.00 during the year.

(6) Another gift of $500.00 was put to work as follows:

Jugoslav Medical student, last semester—married and with 3 children—Kc.500 for 4 months—Kc.2000	$ 62.50
Czech student—son of destitute widow—2 meals daily for 4 months—$6.50 a month	" 26.00
Jugoslav medical student—preparing for first state examination—destitute—2 meals daily for 4 months	" 26.00
Czech student–an orphan and carrying poverty card, 2 meals daily for 4 months . . .	" 26.00
Russian girl—one month complete support	" 23.50
University fees of 15 Ukrainian girl students Kc.1,500	" 41.87
Spectacles for Russian student Kc.20 . . .	" 0.62
Food for Christmas dinner to fifteen Slovak students in dormitory who were too poor to go home for holidays Kc.750 . . .	" 23.42
University fees—11 Jewish students, Kc.1870	" 58.42
Christmas dinner and practical gifts to 300 refugee and poor students in Studentsky Domov, Prague of whom 108 were Ukrainians, 100 Russians and the rest Czechs, Slovaks, Germans, Magyars, etc. Kc.1,675 (The Federation of Student Christian Movements in Czechoslovakia paid the other half.)	" 52.20
University fees of 23 Russians—Kc.2,536 .	" 79.25
November room rent of 13 Ukranian Jewish students Kc.2,567	" 80.22
	$500.00

Thus seventy students were greatly helped by this $500.00 and three hundred more received a special Christmas dinner and gifts of paper, fruit, nuts and a large Christmas cake to take to their lodgings.

(7) What $200.00 bought in Bulgaria:

34 pairs of shoes
28 leather coats
13 spectacles
1 woolen shirt.
6 trousers
10 shirts
10 drawers
14 pairs of socks
2 hats
material for handkerchiefs
a supply of leather for shoe mending.

(8) What one of our Polish representatives wrote concerning the use of $100.00 which we had sent him:—

"Many sincere thanks for the gift of $100.00 from the fund sent by Canada for European Student Relief. Our group of Ukrainian students in Krakow wishes to express their thanks not only in words but in deeds, when they shall have finished their studies."

"The sum of $100.00 is sufficient to supply 14 students with dinners at the Mensa Academica during two and a half months, buy a sewing machine for the wife of one of the students who supports him by her work, and who will also repay the price of the machine for the benefit of the whole group, buy a suit of clothes for one very needy and deserving student; supply bread and tea for supper during one month; pay the tuition fees of a very talented student who has been compelled to take the final examination at the Polish gymnasium as well as his second year at the university; and there will be a balance to pay registration fees in September when the university opens."

Our co-operation and intricate co-ordination of administration with the indigenous Wirtschaftshilfe (Self-help Unions) makes possible effective and expeditious relief admini-

stration. Thus, in Germany a specially ear-marked gift of £500.0.0 from England was distributed within ten days after receipt among 44 institutions on the basis of their relative need known by the centralised agency. Clearance through the centralised agency guarantees meeting the need where and when it is greatest, and thus means maximum relief.

Economic and efficient administration coupled with the prevailing low exchanges have been largely responsible for these remarkable returns from money invested in student relief work. It must be remembered that with the possible exception of Czechoslovakia, exchange rates in the relief areas have been disastrously low.

Exchange Rates July 1, 1923.

Equivalent of	In German Marks	In Austrian Crowns	In Polish Marks	In Hungarian Crowns
$1.00 . . .	177.000.00	70,875.00	125,875.00	9,440.00
£1.0.0 . . .	812,500.00	325,000.00	577,200.00	43,300.00
Swiss Frs. 1.00	31,250.00	12,500.00	22,200.00	1,666.00

International Conferences.

Perhaps the most notable event in European Student Relief activities was the so-called Turnov Conference held in Czechoslovakia a year ago (April 1922). This conference brought together students from 30 countries who represented every problem of chaotic Europe. Only students who had participated in some form or other in relief were invited. For a detailed description of this conference see European Student Relief pamphlet No. 30. Suffice it to say that this conference revealed the possibilities of united student effort and demonstrated that at heart these students are anxious for better understanding and reconciliation and wish real co-operation for the mutual good of all students and the world as a whole.

Mention of the Parad conference, held in Hungary June 14—24, 1923 has already been made. Suffice it here to say that this conference confirmed all that Turnov had demonstrated and marked a big advance over Turnov. Discussions were far more frank and took place on all the perplexing questions of relationships between the groups

represented; reconciliation was established and several treaties for economic co-operation between former conflicting groups were prepared.

These conferences are making invaluable contributions to better international relationships, at least among the student bodies of the countries. A world-wide student solidarity is within reach, which may revolutionize our international and diplomatic procedure and policies.

Special relief activities.

Special relief activities, impossible of statistical enumeration and of the most diversified character, have made large contributions to the sum total of service rendered. Such activities have included the following:—

Placing of medical chests in each student hostel.

Gifts of cocoa to all student clinics.

Employment of students; in one tea room 28 women students are employed enabling them to earn sufficient to pay their university expenses. Last summer employment was found for 37 Russian refugee students in the devastated areas of France. During the summer holidays these students earned sufficient to maintain themselves several months in German universities.

Transfer of students from one country to another.

Purchase of sewing machines for student tailor repair shops.

Assistance in organization of Student Loan Banks.

A student-run bureau to secure passport visas for travellers.

Reduction of matriculation fees for refugee students.

Financing of various student selfhelp enterprises such as:

Laundries
Student-run farms and truckgardens
Bookbinderies
Print shops
Co-operatives
Passport photo shop
Barber shops
Wholesale purchasing departments
Arts and Crafts shops.

It is difficult to measure the help which such enterprises give the students. A typical illustration is that of the co-operative shop in Prague which in a few months sold 717,860.46 Czech Crs. worth of goods to 6000 students at a saving of Czech Crs. 114,697.39 (Swiss Frs. 20,000.00 $3,825.00 or £900.0.0.)

Whereas many of these enterprises have had a small beginning and have progressed slowly, they are now firmly established and most of them are proving good business ventures. And when once established, development and growth is most rapid. The Austrian Wirtschaftshilfe was not formally organized until June 1922. Beginning then with a monthly turnover of Crs. 1,500,000 it had in March 1923 a monthly turnover of Crs. 140,000,000.

Character and Quality of Students helped.

A word needs to be said on the subject of the character and type of students who have been helped. Certain individuals, ignorant of the character of the needy students, have frequently suggested that the latter should be urged to discontinue their studies and to find employment in some trade. Those who so suggest lack all comprehension of the determination and enthusiasm of the students. Their endurance is limitless so long as any prospect of continuing their studies remains. The desperation of poverty and threatened discontinuance of their studies has developed a spirit of ingenuity difficult to surpass. Just a few illustrations will suffice to reveal their undaunted courage and perseverance in the face of seemingly insurmountable difficulties:—

In the Baltics one determined individual made a living (i. e. earned an existence minimum) by sharpening razors and knives while doing valuable research work. European Student Relief helped by giving him free meals. To-day this individual is a full professor in the leading university of his country.

Mention should be made here of the student who walked from Constantinople to Prague in anticipation of securing the right of matriculation in the University on arrival in Prague.

Another student when asked why he did not drop his studies and find work rather than attempt to continue in the face of what seemed insurmountable obstacles and abject poverty, replied, "What! Give up the principal ambition of my life for which I have already made such sacrifices! Never! Rather will I die in sight of these beloved University buildings, knowing I die in a sanctuary."

A Russian refugee student in Switzerland sought some kind of employment, but in vain. Because of the serious unemployment situation necessitating that preference be given to Swiss workers, foreigners were boycotted. Driven to desperation, he finally consented to serve more or less as a dummy for boxing matches, and nightly was battered up for a mere pittance, but precious as the rarest jewel none the less, for it meant the possibility of continuation of his studies.

In the historical film "Fredericus Rex" put on the screen by a famous German film concern, the soldiers taking part are very largely Russian refugee students who thus earned a little money to help them carry on their university work.

Thousands of students gladly and cheerfully have endeavoured to subsist on one meal or less a day, if only they could thereby continue their studies. In fact, in many relatively large groups of students this has been the rule rather than the exception.

Similarly thousands of students have lived in unheated rooms throughout the winter months, or have found shelter in railway stations, cafés, even under bridges, because they had no other shelter, or have been herded together, 10—20—50—100 in large makeshift quarters of the most primitive character. And they have cheerfully continued to live so because of the joy of continued study.

At one time in Warsaw in dead winter a hurried emergency survey revealed 1,200 students who were absolutely without shelter, with little clothing and little more to eat than the government army ration of b'ack bread and black coffee.

To starve, to freeze, to undergo any hardship, and to do so cheerfully, so long as they could continue their

studies, of such quality and character have been the students whom the European Student Relief has endeavoured to help.

Relief for Refugee Students.

The great war, territorial divisions on the basis of the various peace treaties, revolutions, and the Near East conflict, have all contributed in creating a serious refugee student problem in Europe. Conservative estimates place the total number of such refugee students at approximately 30,000. Of these, by far the larger number are the Russian refugee students who total 12,000 plus. Next in numbers are the Ukrainians, followed by the Georgians, Armenians and Greeks. Relatively smaller groups of Bulgarians, Poles, Hungarians, Jugoslavs, etc. are found stranded in different countries, for some of whom European Student Relief has felt itself morally bound to provide help.

Of the Russians and the Ukrainians the larger proportion is in Czechoslovakia, where, thanks to the very liberal support given by the Government, some 4,000 are able to continue their University studies. In Jugoslavia the Government also subsidises a thousand or more Russian refugee students. European Student Relief has given aid wherever required, and so far as resources permitted. During 1922—23 more or less support has been given to 2,600 refugee students. The largest numbers of these were in Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia and France. In Greece many of the refugee students from Asia Minor found refuge and help from European Student Relief. Seventy of the picked students among others were subsidised for six months by a special gift which E.S.R. had secured. Relief for refugee students was also carried on in the following countries:—

Austria	Jugoslavia
Bulgaria	Latvia
Estonia	Roumania
Great Britain	Switzerland
Hungary	Turkey (Constantinople)
	U.S.A.

This service has consisted in the main in arranging for cheap or free meals, provision of clothing, and payment of

matriculation fees. Funds have been occasionally advanced to a limited number of students to enable them to get from one country to another. Thus, money was advanced in the form of a loan to 37 Russian students in Germany, to enable them to go to France where we had found employment for them. Their earnings were soon sufficient not only to pay back the advances we had made, but also to give them a reserve for selfsupport during many months on their return to Germany to pursue their studies. This feature is being extended this summer (1923) with the hope of aiding several hundred students.

A restricted amount of relief has been given to provide sanatorium and medical treatment for undernourished or tuberculous refugee students. In Switzerland financial help has been given to advanced students to enable them to complete their work and to prepare their thesis and for their doctor's examination. One of these refugee students who studied in Geneva has dedicated his thesis to the European Student Relief as a token of his great appreciation of the help given. Other students have received help to enable their repatriation. Invariably we have been able to secure all necessary visas for such individuals free of charge. And many are the students who would have been forced to discontinue their work just prior to their final examinations if it had not been for the E.S.R.

Many heard-rending tales could be told concerning the hardships to which these students have been subjected in their effort to complete their university work.

In such centres as Prague and Vienna we have given help in establishing self-help enterprises for refugee students. In Prague the co-operative store and shoe repair shop, and in Vienna the tailor repair shop are enterprises originally financed by E.S.R. which are giving good service to the refugee students.

The refugee students are among the most unfortunate students with whom we deal. They are cut off completely from home connections, and all too frequently are unwanted guests in strange lands. We must give further consideration to the refugee students as we plan our work for another year.

During the past year funds were placed at the disposal of the two Manual Training Schools conducted by the Russian Department of the Y.M.C.A. at Wuensdorf, Germany, and Sofia, Bulgaria. By means of these funds many students were enabled to complete a practical trades course, so that after even so brief a period as six months, they were qualified, and invariably succeeded in finding positions as technicians and became independent of further assistance. Twenty to thirty dollars (Swiss francs 120.00 to 168.00, or £3.10.0 to £6.15.0) is sufficient to put a student through such a course. This is undoubtedly one of the most constructive types of relief we can give to these refugee students. It is hoped funds may be made available to permit of further expansion of this activity during the college year 1923—24.

The following figures from France and Germany will suffice to show the wide range of nationalities represented among the refugee students whom European Student Relief has been helping.

In France during 1922—23 the following students received assistance:—

Armenians . . .	26	Jugoslavs . . .	9
Azerbaidjanians .	12	Libanians . . .	1
Bulgarians . . .	1	Poles	12
French	2	Roumanians . .	5
Georgians . . .	11	Russians . . .	52
Hungarians . .	6	Ukrainians . . .	1

representing a total of 138 refugee students.

In Germany the following were helped:—

Armenians . . .	1	Hungarians . .	14
From the Baltics .	4	Poles	9
Bulgarians . . .	23	Russians . . .	198
Georgians . . .	108	Turks	12
Greeks	2	Ukrainians . . .	61

making a total of 432 students.

Russia.

It was obvious that with the disastrous famine in Russia 1921—1922, the students of Russia would also be victims.

As a matter of fact their condition was unprecedented in severity and extent of their need.

Our first representatives who went to Russia in the early Spring of 1922 urged that we undertake to provide daily meals for 30,000 to 40,000 students. Regarding the situation one of our workers wrote as follows:—

> "The Universities of Russia can save the whole situation if they are given a chance. For God's sake and the sake of mankind ask, if need be go down on your knees and beg the students to give it to them. The outlook is dark, but there is some light and most of what light there is radiates from the Universities."

Reports indicated that the standard of work done, contrary to prevailing opinion, approximated 70% of the pre-war standard. The possibility of rendering genuine service to the students of the last years was not excluded; in fact the original Agreements with the Government were drawn up on that basis. Party students were largely confined to the first two years and impartial relief administration was accepted by the Government as our conditional prerequisite for work.

All our workers were agreed that in the students of the upper classes lay the greatest hope for a better day in Russia and for her much-needed construction. However, unless adequate help in the form of good clothing and library as well as laboratory equipment were provided, higher education, and with it Russian reconstruction, would suffer irremediable damage. To come to the rescue of the suffering Russian students in order to save them, and thus to help Russia's restoration, was a moral responsibility. So it was that the E.S.R. Committee, in its Meeting in London, July, 1922, voted a budget of $400,000 for the work in Russia during 1922—1923. The writer is glad to report that practically the full amount indicated was raised and spent in Relief for Russian students during the year.

Our plan of organization for the administration of student relief in Russia was complicated by the fact that America insisted that all money raised in America for relief in Russia must be administered under supervision of the American Relief Administration. This necessitated a

dual organization for administration of student relief in Russia: an American section, functioning under the American Relief Administration and a non-American section, functioning under the Nansen International Mission. This dual patronage gave E.S.R. the benefit of the agreements which the two large organizations secured from the Soviet Government. These included free railroad transportation and release from all internal administration overhead expense. Our agreements called for relief to the students of the last two years of the university courses. Later this was modified to include a limited number of students from other classes. Early in 1923 Government pressure necessitated inclusion of so-called rab-fac students in our relief activities — in some cases up to 10 %. Rab-fac students are Government students in the Workmen's colleges or schools, and are largely party men, that is, communists.

Some of our workers, especially those in the non-American section, complained of interference in the relief administration by local Government and student representatives, making it well-nigh impossible to maintain the impartial principle of relief which has always been a fundamental policy of E.S.R.

Our American section staff included five American representatives (2 women and 3 men) whose salaries were paid by the Y.W.C.A. and the Y.M.C.A. Russian Department respectively. The non-American staff was made up of

3 British	1 Dane	1 Hungarian
1 Dutch	1 Swiss	1 Swede
1 Norwegian	1 German	

Close liaison between the two sections existed, the senior secretary of each section serving on a headquarters committee for co-ordination of work, assignment of fields and determination of policy.

Government statistics report a total student enrolment of 200,000 in some 20 university centres. European Student Relief conducted student feeding operations in 14 centres and served 31,025 students. As is seen in the accompanying figures, over 7½ million meals have been served up to July 1, 1923, to students in Russia.

AMERICAN SECTION

Institution	No. of students in Institution	No. of students being fed	Total number of meals served to July 1, 1923
Ekaterinoslaw	6,097	1,200	311,405
Kazan*	6,175	1,110	155,636
Kiev	15,456	2,100	427,944
Moscow	47,234	7,800	1,748,795
Odessa	6,449	3,000	822,533
Petrograd	35,075	5,000	1,170,329
Total for American Sect.		20,210	4,636,642

EUROPEAN SECTION

Astrachan	1,040	500	15,000
Charkov		3,075	775,000
Kazan*	6,175	1,300	290,000
Novocherkask	7,117	750	140,000
Rostov		1,000	160,000
Pensa		400	20,000
Samara	2,699	1,000	400,000
Saratoff	7,660	2,300	900,000
Simferopol	2,523	500	60,000
Tomsk	4,249	1,500	250,000
Total for European Sect. minus Charkoff		12,325	3,010,000
Grand total for both Sections minus Charkoff	147,949 6,175* 141,774	32,535 1,110* 31,425	7,646,642

* Counted twice.

The average cost of these meals has been a little less than Swiss Frs. 7.50 (6 shillings or $1.50) per student per month.

Aside from student feeding, extensive clothing and book relief has been given. Some 65,000 articles of clothing have been distributed and 23,000 books and journals placed in the university libraries. Recently several shipments of laboratory supplies (reagents and apparatus) have been made valued at $1,500.00.

As we face the new year in Russia we are confronted with grave and serious complications. The experiences of the past year, with its extensive relief activities, have led to conflicting and divergent conclusions. These can only be explained on the theory that conditions in the different university centres of Russia differ greatly. Whereas our American section representatives, working primarily in the larger centres such as Petrograd, Moscow, Kiev and Odessa, feel they have been able to render effective and impartial service, our non-American section representatives complained of difficulties in putting through an impartial service. The non-American section has operated almost entirely in the provincial towns in which local governments undoubtedly have been less sympathetic or failed to comprehend the nature and objective of the Student Relief work. True our representatives maintain that all local difficulties they have experienced are attributable to the Central Government authorities.

After careful consideration of all reports the Committee has agreed that reduced student feeding operations are to be continued in 1923—1924 under auspices of the American section of our work, whereas the non-American section will confine itself to a limited library and laboratory equipment relief, the two sections thus supplementing each other and together providing for a full programme of relief. Difficulties in raising money for this work will undoubtedly be experienced as there is much opposition in several countries to any further relief for Russia. We must however go on because of the need in intellectual circles, and we count on the support of our constituency to make further funds available in spite of all difficulties. The numerous letters of appreciation from Russian students are permeated by a tone of sincere gratitude for what we have done and of hope that we may continue. We must not fail them.

Self-help.

Our insistence on self-help enterprise as contrasted with "doles" has been largely instrumental for the truly revolutionary changes in European student life which have oc-

curred within the past three years. Whereas before the war few if any European students earned their way through the university, to-day it is exceptional to find a student who is not doing so, either in part or entirely. The employment of student help, which we urged in the student kitchens, marked the beginnings of what is now an established and recognized principle in European student life — that students, should themselves administer and work in student service enterprises. From the first few students employed in the kitchens, and from the wood-cutting camp experiment in Austria in 1920, where an attempt was made to employ a few students to saw and cut wood for Vienna's hospitals, to the student-built Letna Colony in Prague or the 60,000 German students who worked in mines, factories and in agricultural pursuits last summer, is evidence of the truly revolutionary progress which the self-help and work student principles have made in the brief space of three years. Less than three years ago no efficient national student self-help organization existed. To-day such organizations exist in Poland, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Austria and Hungary, whereas in Latvia, Estonia, Jugoslavia as well as among the groups of refugee students in all these countries, self-help organization exists or is in the process of being formed. Everywhere one encounters the most varied of enterprises giving occupation to students. And in all countries students are tackling any kind of job that assures them profitable remuneration. The "work student" is a reality, and no longer scoffed at or persecuted.

Shoe and tailor repair shops, co-operative stores, vegetable gardens, stenographic bureaux, multigraph and print shops, travellers' bureaux, soap, shoe polish and ink factories, laundries, employment bureaux, run by students and employing students, are just a few types of activities which have been promoted under the stimulus of self-help by the students of Europe. During the summer holidays, thousands of students usually with support of the trade unions, seek and find employment in mines, factories, etc. What a revelation these students as well as the laboring men with whom they work side by side, experience. Misunderstandings which existed between them are brushed aside and as they

get to know each other intimately, appreciation each for the other follows, and true fellowship cameraderie results. The gap which has existed between labor and intellectuals is being bridged—a fact of tremendous significance for the social and civic life of the country. This is what self-help and Werkstudententum are accomplishing.

Briefly may here be recorded the characteristic development along student self-help lines in the various countries of Europe.

Latvia. Here the government proved most sympathetic to the needs of the students and arranged for employment of all students in need. University lectures and laboratory periods were scheduled from 7 to 10 a.m. and from 4 to 9 p.m. giving the students 6 hours during midday for work provided by the Government. It is significant that fully 80% of the students attending the University of Riga were at one time thus employed.

Czechoslovakia. Great shortage of student rooms existed. The Government, determined to encourage higher education, gave every possible assistance to meet the need, so that students secured use of many make-shift buildings. Thus an old prison, an old monastery and several large café restaurants were taken and converted into temporary dormitories for students. But all efforts were inadequate to meet the great demand of the 20,000 and more students who flocked to the universities and technical high-schools of Prague.

Then a generous gift from President Mazaryck made possible what is no doubt the greatest student self-help enterprise in Europe, if not in the world—a colony of ten dormitories housing 750 students—and all built by the students themselves. No visitor to Prague should leave without having seen this monument to the enterprise and initiative of Czechoslovakian students. When the project was proposed, the authorities and others declared it absurd and utterly impossible. The students however, backed up by our representatives were determined, and it was not long before those who had declared the project impossible, gladly paid admission to witness the unprecedented sight of stu-

dents with pickaxe and shovel, or with hammer and saw industriously working away to build themselves a home. Hundreds of students, men and women, gladly volunteered and gave their services. The idea of self-help had got hold of them.

Studentsky Domov, that glorious international student social center in Prague, the gift of the American Y.M.C.A. to the students of Czechoslovakia, gives further evidence of the enthusiasm and ingenuity of the students in Prague for self-help. Here, among other things, is a vast cafeteria which serves 3000 and more students a day. Most of the kitchen and dining room helpers are needy students. Here too is a student-run co-operative store which sells clothing, school supplies, etc. to students at an average of 25% cheaper than the same articles can be had in the city's retail shops. Here also is a shoe repair shop with a dozen or more nationalities represented among the students who work there. Notices inform one that they repair shoes while you wait, not because the students are in a hurry, but because so many of them possess but one pair.

Hungary. Two years ago a student-run shop for school supplies was opened with a capital of 2000 Hungarian crowns. To-day this shop has a monthly turnover of more than 12,000,000 Crowns and an average daily visitation of 1000 student customers. It is parent to a branch store handling shoes and men's furnishings with a monthly turnover of 4½ millions. And the shoes being sold are made in a student-operated shoe factory. The store management buys bolt cloth which is given out to needy women students who make, according to the instructions given them, shirts, handkerchiefs, caps, ties, etc. They thus have a source of income, and the shop gets finished products which it in turn can sell cheaply to other needy students who patronize the shop.

But this is not all. Other activities operated by the students at a profit and yielding funds for relief of needy students as well as giving service at prices lower than the city's retail shops are

a university laundry
a printing press

a millinery shop
Shoe and tailor repair shops
a cinema
electrical repair shop.

Contemplated are a travellers' Information Bureau with student guides, a plant to weave cloth for student suits and a publishing plant.

So efficiently are they now organized that they are virtually independent of outside help and able to take care of all their own needy students. This is self-help with a vengeance.

Poland. Bratnia Pomoc (meaning Brotherly Help) is the national Polish student organization under whose auspices self-help activities are being promoted in Polish student circles. Local committees exist in all university centers. Under their auspices several dormitory enterprises, a dozen or more student kitchens, shoe and clothing repair shops, co-operative stores, a bakery, book exchanges, and printing presses are run. The national organization administers a tuberculosis sanatorium for students in Zakopané and a publishing plant which has already published many of the Polish university text books used since the war.

A unique departure along self-help lines is the fully incorporated factory organized by a smaller group of students in Warsaw, for the manufacture of ink, soap and shoe polish on a commercial scale. Recently, in competition with business firms, they secured a contract order for 20,000,000 Mks. shoe cream from the military authorities and a 10,000,000 Mks. order for toilet soap from the municipal authorities of Warsaw. European Student Relief advanced the capital to purchase the necessary raw materials. Nine million marks were cleared on these two orders for relief of their needy fellow students. A student-run enterprise with student employees doing successful business for students; that is self-help par excellence.

As in Prague so in Warsaw a great lack of student rooming quarters exists. To solve this difficulty Bratnia Pomoc has now taken matters in its own hands and has launched a nation wide appeal for funds for the building of

a vast student dormitory in Warsaw. The first campaign effort netted 180,000,000 Mks. It is proposed that the students themselves will help in the actual building of the dormitories as was done in Prague.

Austria. Austria was slow to begin with self-help, but profitted by the experiences of other countries and is now making rapid progress since the establishment of a National Student Self-help Organization in the late spring of 1922. The students of Graz and Leoben, however, had begun local self-help activities prior to this date, and accomplished remarkable results. Thus the students at Leoben themselves mined practically all the coal used to heat their university buildings. Both groups have a student union and dormitory, either finished or in the process of construction, the students themselves doing most of the building. In Vienna shoe repair shops with student employees have been established, as well as an efficient multigraph and printing plant. The latter was begun in October 1922, but has grown so rapidly that at present two shifts of students are necessary to handle the many orders for work. Student hostels, student kitchens and a barracks colony are other self-help activities run by the students in Vienna.

Jugoslavia. The Student Self-help Organization of Zagreb is perhaps the oldest in Europe, having recently celebrated its fiftieth anniversary. In recent years it has been most active, and now maintains a student mensa, a student loan bank, an aid department for sick students, and annually conducts a series of most successful money-raising campaigns. It boasts a duplicate of Letna Colony in Prague, having a colony of five student-built dormitories exceedingly well-equipped. Mention should here be made of the relatively large sum of money ($2,000.00—Swiss Frcs. 11,500—£450) which these students, in spite of their own economic problems, raised for the relief work among the students of Russia.

Space will not permit to go into details regarding similar enterprises in other countries. Reference can only be made to the student-run co-operative house in Zuerich, to the very fine social centre erected by the students of Paradise College, Smyrna, and to the varied methods of earning

money to which European students are now resorting, in order to demonstrate how extensive and diversified student self-help has become in Europe. One would like time and space to tell of the gardening enterprises undertaken by students, or of the Russian students who participated in the making of one of the big historical films of recent times in order to earn funds, as well as of many other similarly novel money-earning methods of present-day European students.

Germany. The story of self-help and work students in Europe would not be complete without a statement concerning the truly remarkable developments along this line in German student ranks, to which attention will now be given. For it is in Germany where both have been most intensively organized and where especially the work student idea has taken hold most strongly.

The central headquarters in Dresden, known as the Self-help and Economic Department of the German Student Unions Corporation, embrace 42 local economic or self-help departments which serve 56 technical high schools and universities; in other words, all university students of Germany. The beginning of this comprehensive organization existed when European Student Relief began its work in Germany. This had been fostered by the Society of Friends, who were originally responsible for Student Relief in Germany. prior to April, 1921, at which time we took over Student Relief responsibility from them. Judicious support and financial promotion of this initial struggling self-help structure by E.S.R. have very largely contributed to the success and efficiency of the present organization. The following statement from one of the leaders of the Wirtschaftshilfe testifies to this fact:—

> "Up to date we have been forced to work with entirely inadequate funds whose purchasing value rapidly decreased in proportion to the disastrous depreciation of our currency. During the initial and most difficult period of our existence it has been the support and sympathetic consideration of the European Student Relief which has really made possible the maintenance and development of

our self-help activities, if not their very creation and existence."

The present organization took definite shape at the Erlangen Convention in August 1921. At that time some 700 student delegates representing all universities and technical high-schools of Germany, adopted the recommendations submitted by Dr. R. Schairer, present executive secretary of the newly created Wirtschaftshilfe. These recommendations aimed at:—

(1) Creation and financing of a national central headquarters for student self-help problems.

(2) Recognition of the "work student" with encouragement to all students seeking to earn their way through the university.

(3) Promotion of manual occupation by all students. It was urged that every student before graduation should spend six months to a year in some trade not only to learn a trade on which the student could fall back in times of economic stress, but also to profit by the humanizing and socializing effect of association with laboring men.

Naturally to place even 1000 students in the field of laboring men, would at once result in conflict with the trade unions. However, prominent labor leaders had been invited to the convention for an expression of their attitude to this proposal. With a degree of wisdom and vision seldom found, they went on record as heartily supporting the plan and agreed to give fullest co-operation in finding work for all students seeking employment. They were frank to express the hope that such close affiliation between student and laboring man would serve to promote better understanding, goodwill and genuine co-operation.

Since this memorable and epoch-making Convention, the Central Self-help Association has organized and conducted two self-help training courses for the training of adequate leadership in all of the local branches. The first of these was largely financed by E. S. R. Oft-recurring courses of this character will help to assure efficient management under trained leadership of all local student self-

help organizations and will give unity and strength to the enterprise as a whole. Generally speaking each local organization consists of three distinct departments: —

(1) A student co-operative society for wholesale buying and selling of all commodities required by students. Membership in this is not confined to students only, as professors, and, significant fact, all university employees from clerks to janitor and cleaning women, are admitted and welcomed. Several of these local co-operatives have monthly turnovers running into many millions of marks.

(2) The student kitchens or dining halls, in some cases in conjunction with hostels or student homes. In these kitchens meals are served at ridiculously low prices; wholesale buying by the co-operative and the many gifts in kind solicited from the farmers of the neighbourhood make this possible. Thus Tuebingen secured as gifts 60,000 eggs for this past winter's supply. At a time when a moderate restaurant meal cost 3000 Mks. these kitchens were actually serving meals at 100 to 300 Mks. What a help to the needy student! The student kitchens operated by these self-help organizations in Germany are serving 45,000 to 50,000 students daily. They not only serve cheap meals, but offer employment to many students, for much of the work is done by students. And in most kitchens a form of cafeteria service has been instituted, which for German conditions is revolutionary indeed.

(3) Relief Department. The functions of this department vary in different universities dependent on local circumstances, but in general include:
   (a) Administration of relief funds
   (b) Employment bureau
   (c) Organization of self-help activities such as co-operative libraries, stenographic bureaux, bookbinderies, laundries, tailor and shoe repair shops, student-run farms, etc.

During the past year several local organizations have secured farms, where largely with student help, food products are raised for the student kitchens. In one case a

piggery has been included, the kitchen waste serving to fatten the pigs who in turn furnish part of the kitchen's meat supply.

In Dresden the students wanted an athletic field; funds to lay it out were lacking, so the self-help department organized the students into working squads and within a few weeks a perfect field for soccer, track events, etc. was on hand.

Such are some of the activities which these local branches are promoting and surprising fact, most students are co-operating enthusiastically in what, prior to the war, would have been regarded as utterly impossible if not actually degrading and beneath the dignity of the student class.

As indicated above, these local self-help departments are federated in a national student self-help association. This organization, although encountering extensive opposition originally, now has the hearty support of the government and of influential industrial and agricultural interests as well as of the labor interests. Many of the faculty members are actively co-operating in its activities and the students, who are the principal beneficiaries, acclaim it as their salvation when complete economic ruin threatened them.

This central headquarters serves among other manifold functions as a clearing house of information with reference to (a) local conditions, (b) sources of help whether indigenous or foreign. Two important projects affecting the welfare of students throughout Germany are under its direct control and supervision. These are a National Student Loan Bank and a Wholesale Commission House for purchase and exchange of food supplies and other commodities required by students.

The Bank aims to help primarily the most gifted and tried students during the last half year prior to the final examinations, and thus free them from economic worry at a time when intensive concentration on studies is essential. These students are most carefully chosen by local committees of faculty and student members. All students who pay regular dues into this bank during their first years at

the university are entitled to consideration and possible receipt of a loan on most liberal terms in the last semester of their career.

The Commission House is situated in Frankfurt a. Main. With unusual business sagacity and the support of large import and commercial firms, it is able to purchase necessary commodities at the lowest available prices. These commodities are then resold to the local student co-operatives or kitchens. This arrangement contributes very largely to the prevailing low prices of the meals served in the student kitchens. At present major operations are confined to food supplies, but it is hoped to include school supplies and possibly clothing, as soon as the organization is financially built up and capable to handle these additional supplies. Very soon this will make the student economically independent and above all reduce the cost of higher education to a point accessible to all. And student self-help, practically unknown three years ago, has brought about this revolution.

Whereas each local committee runs an employment bureau, the national headquarters controls more or less the market for student labor in the country as a whole. Close liaison with the Trade Unions and with the industrial and agricultural interests permits knowledge of the labor market, invaluable when it comes to placement of any considerable number of students. Thus last summer 60,000 students were given employment. Easter 1923, it put 1000 students in one enterprise alone, enabling the 1000 students to earn enough during the six weeks Easter holiday to carry on until July 1. The following statement which Herr Knoll, Secretary of the German Trade Unions Federation made at the recent Self-help Training Course of the Wirtschaftshilfe is indicative of Labor's support and co-operation:

> "The Council of my Federation, as well as many of my fellow workers, are sympathetic with your endeavors, but there are also in our ranks other people who think differently. You have perhaps read how I was attacked when I returned from your first conference in Erlangen. But precisely what I have heard at this conference, and not so much the material as the spiritual, has strengthened

me in my opinion that the "Work Student" is a social achievement which we may greet wholeheartedly. I am persuaded that the "Work Student" will be the factor which will bridge the chasm which to-day exists between the workers and the students. Even after understanding is achieved, differences of political opinion will continue, but I am convinced that the "Work Student" will largely contribute to bring about that social state in which each individual attempts to understand the other, to understand how the other thinks and thus to bring into our political life the principle which in England and America is known as "Fair Play".

"I sincerely hope you will continue to work in this spirit, for by so doing those social results which we all wish for Germany are sure to follow."

The Board of Control, both of the local branches and of the national headquarters, is made up of students, faculty men and representatives prominent in public life or in the business world. Constitutionally these are so organized that the student members are always in the majority. We thus have a student-controlled organization with well-nigh limitless possibilities of development. Called into being because of emergency need, fostered by E.S.R., it has now become a permanent institution of far reaching influence and good. It is relief plus reconstruction.

Can one conceive of a greater reconciling influence or agency? The close liaison between labor and student on the one hand and student and capital or industry on the other, places the student in a most strategic position, the intermediary between two opposing poles, bringing effective interplay and co-operation.

The "work-student" is a recognized factor in European student life to-day. The dignity of labor is being taught. Experience gained as a work-student is equipping thousands of students for true life service. As leaders of the future they will possess practical knowledge and sympathetic appreciation of the masses, their life and thought; such has all too frequently been wanting in the leaders of the

past. Comradeship versus class distinction, co-operation versus isolation should follow. Surely this is of vast significance historically.

Such has been the constructive self-help fostered by the E. S. R. policy which has earnestly striven to avoid destructive and pauperizing charity. Thanks to the splendid initiative and determination of the students themselves, success was possible in spite of innumerable obstacles. The students of Europe have fought through hunger, cold, nakedness, deprivations of every kind, steadily undiscouraged and undismayed, until in possession of that coveted and priceless germ,—truth, knowledge, a university education. Selfhelp has been their greatest ally, one never again to be forsaken.

Self-help has become a watchword. The work student is recognized and revered; it means that European university education is no longer for the privileged few, but for every man and every woman prepared to work his way. And from the ranks of the work students will come men and women leaders of the calibre of Lincoln. They will have experienced the vicissitudes of the rough, raw, red world, gaining thereby appreciation for life, sympathy for the down trodden and love for all humanity, which will mean peace. Such is the course of events which those of us who have been most concerned in the promotion of relief through self-help cherish and for which we hope and pray.

This report would not be complete without a sincere expression of thanks to all contributors and friends whose unselfish interest and sacrificial giving alone have made possible the great service to needy students of which this report has told.

Future outlook.

Need still continues. All those in a position to know are unanimous that E.S.R. must be continued at least for another year; they declare that E.S.R. is morally bound to continue, a number going so far as to propose that we should plan for two or three years' continuation on the theory that need will still exist for a number of years.

The Student Relief Executive Committee, at its Meeting in Crans, Switzerland, May 24—25, decided to continue the European Student Relief activities during the college year 1923—1924, and agreed that the relief operations during this year should include

a. A limited student feeding programme in Russia in charge of the American section of the work and to be financed by funds raised in America. In addition intellectual relief (library and laboratory equipment) to be conducted largely by the non-American section of the work with funds from non-American countries.

b. Relief for refugee students in Central Europe.

c. Further support of self-help enterprises in Central European Countries.

d. Relief in Poland, Germany and possibly Austria for native students.

To finance the above operations, it was decided to appeal to all affiliated and interested movements and individuals to attempt to raise a budget of not less than $350,000.00 (£76,000.00 or Swiss Frs. 1,970,000.00) itemised as follows:—

Russia:—		
Material relief in form of student meals	$120,000.00	
Intellectual relief	55,000.00	
		$175,000.00
Refugee students:—		
Austria	2,000.00	
Baltics	1,500.00	
Bulgaria	1,000.00	
Czechoslovakia	4,000.00	
France	2,500.00	
Germany	10,000.00	
Greece	6,000.00	
Jugoslavia	6,000.00	
Poland	10,000.00	
Turkey and Asia Minor	3,500.00	
Other countries	6,000.00	
		52,500.00

Native students in		
Germany	35,000.00	
Poland	5,000.00	
Austria	5,000.00	
Other countries	5,000.00	
		50,000.00
Self-help in		
Poland	5,000.00	
Austria	5,000.00	
Czechoslovakia	5,000.00	
Hungary	2,500.00	
Germany	15,000.00	
Other countries	2,500.00	
		35,000.00
Administration		35,000.00
Contingent Fund		~~10,000.00~~ 15,000.00
		$362,500.00

It is well to call attention to the fact that the average amount raised in each of the past three years has exceeded $450,000.00. In several countries considerable additional amounts were raised, but sent directly to the fields, and have not therefore been included in our records.

Various changes in administrative organization will be necessary. The time has come when greater responsibility for administration of the student relief funds should be placed upon the native student self-help organizations largely created and developed by the E.S.R. in the past three years. Such a transfer of responsibility will serve to reduce our overhead expenditures by making possible the withdrawal of all foreign personnel on the E.S.R. payroll in Poland, Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary. In the place of local field representatives, the secretary would propose the appointment of at least two travelling associate secretaries, one to be responsible for Poland, Germany, Czechoslovakia and the Baltics, the other for Austria, Hungary, the Balkans and the Near East. These secretaries would exercise supervisory control of the relief fund administration by the native self-help organizations, as well as serve in an advisory capacity.

Relief on behalf of the refugee students should become a sub-department of the native self-help organizations but with separate administration of refugee student relief funds. This added responsibility placed upon the native self-help organizations, if wisely controlled, should do much to strengthen and to develop them, and thus be in harmony with our desire to render constructive service of permanent good rather than mere charity.

The Parad Conference was insistent in its request that E.S.R. retain more of its foreign personnel next year and asked specifically for the retention of one or two special workers for refugee students and possibly one qualified worker for women students. In the light of their demands, European Student Relief may be persuaded to retain more workers than was planned upon for 1923—1924.

So far as Russia is concerned, either a special combined American—non American staff, or separate sections and staffs will be necessary. In view of the necessity of adequate supervision in each relief centre in Russia, a much larger personnel relatively will be essential than has been the case in other countries.

Thus another year confronts us. The responsibility is tremendous. Primary need still exists which must be relieved. Students are still hungry, still in need of clothing and shelter; self-help enterprises which are in time to make these students independent need further support in view of the recent calamitous currency depreciations. Refugee students, hundreds of them, still look to European Student Relief as their only hope.

But, aside from relief of purely physical needs, the students of Europe have seen in the European Student Relief an impartial organ in which they have absolute confidence. It has been as a light pointing to a way of life which has appealed to them, and they clamour for further guidance and help from us. Realising the great good E.S.R. has done, and fully aware of its further potential power, we believe that our friends and contributing consistuency will again rally to our support. We are firmly convinced that the students, whose enterprise E.S.R. has been, will again demonstrate their great concern for their

needy fellow students by giving sacrificially; for we believe they are determined to establish the fact of solidarity of the student world for the good of all mankind.

The past three years have witnessed the laying of foundations upon which are being built true international friendships and co-operation. Students everywhere are responding in unexpected and wonderful ways. The following is just one of many testimonies which bear witness to these facts:—

> "The student relief enterprise is going ahead continually. Here at the University the total amount raised is more than 2½ times last year's total, and the effort is not at all nearing an end. The fraternities gave up dessert for an entire week, giving the money to the relief fund. This meant that of our 2700 students approximately 1200 denied themselves dessert at every meal for seven days . . .——The sororities have been making sandwiches and selling them between the ten and eleven o'clock classes in the morning, giving the proceeds to the student relief fund. The most encouraging thing about the whole matter with us this year is an increased interest in world affairs and a feeling of genuine sympathy for the students of Europe. We are beginning to lose a little of our isolation."

The Parad Conference recommendation is significant evidence that E.S.R. has filled a tremendous need aside from that of bringing material relief. This recommendation, unanimously adopted, reads as follows:—

> "That inasmuch as this conference recognises that the European Student Relief is the only existing organ which at the present time can unite students of all groups and nationalities in a spirit of impartiality and trust, this Conference requests the European Student Relief to continue at least until such time as some organization or means be found or created (be it the Confédération Internationale des Etudiants or some other means) which can permanently take the place of the European Student Relief."

LETTERS OF THANKS AND APPRECIATION

From Czechoslovakian Students:—

"The 'Samosprava' of the filial of the Masaryk Student kolej in the Kapucinsky Monastery begs to express hereby its most sincere thanks for the kind gift of 1 waggon of coal. This kindness proved the rare sacrifice of your organization, the sole one of this kind in the whole world, as it has succeeded to help in right time that the students would not suffer by cold. Our colleagues, although they are living in very poor conditions, as the representative of the E.S.R. knows, they promise, that they will always give you their helpful hands and even if they could not help financially, they will contribute with their moral help—following the generous device 'Ut omnes unum sint.'"

From Russian Refugee students in Belgrade, Jugoslavia in acknowledgement of some clothing sent by British friends of the work:—

"I cannot refrain from expressing my most heartfelt thanks for all the help to the Russian students in the Kingdom of S.H.S. which they have received through your kind intermedium. During your stay in this country you have taken such interest in their many wants that you have gained their deepest gratitude. Helping them, you help the resurrection of Russia.

"I am sure that you have been convinced of the immense good derived from the student homes which could have been organized only with your help.

"Especially the 10,000 dinars given for the girl students home came just in time to prevent its being closed for want of funds and will enable it to continue some time longer.

"Please transmit to the British friends who have generously contributed to your hard and useful work in behalf of our young people my most grateful thanks."

From a tuberculous student who was given several months' stay in a sanatorium:—

"———I beg you therefore to accept my sincere thanks———. So far as concerns my health, I am glad to inform you that I am improving day by day. Conditions here are very good for me as my case is one of those which can be entirely cured; thus a young university student can be saved, who I hope will after some time render useful individual service for humanity."

From another consumptive student whom E.S.R. placed in a sanatorium:—

"Owing to your kind aid, it became possible for me, four weeks ago, to enter a Consumptive Home for the improvement of my health, as I suffer from tuberculosis. I stood with reverent awe and seriousness before so much human love and kindness, after having fought with nothing but the hate and malevolence of humanity and destiny for such a number of years. I thank you for this aid with my whole heart."

Letter from 60 Greek and Armenian students whose continued studies were made possible by the generous gift of an American friend of European Student Relief:—

"The deepest gratitude which overflows our hearts moves us to write these lines to you, the contributor to our educational development. The continuation of our studies, which after the disaster was anything but a sweet dream was realized only through you who because of your action proved to be a new Messiah.

"The work which you are doing for us and for our country, Greece, is so great that it becomes impossible to select the phrases which will fit the real facts.

"We want to assure you, our Venerable Benefactor, that we have a thorough and clear knowledge of the responsibility that we have assumed towards you, that is to say to develop ourselves as real scientists as well as perfect men. Having you as an example we cannot but fulfil both of them.

"And when through God's and your help after a while we go forth into society as scientists we will carry your name as an example of a noble man and a social benefactor."

From Russian Refugee Students in Roumania:—

"Your concern for us and your understanding of our tragic position is evident from your desire to help us. We who speak for all Russian Refugee students in Roumania, express our profound thankfulness to you for your help and request you to convey our thanks to the European Student Relief. We pray you to give our acknowledgements to this organization which has extended its helping hand to us in this so heavy moment in our life. Russian students will never forget your help. ———Our spirits are raised with the consciousness that for some time we shall now not be hungry."

From the German Student Union, Dorpat, Estonia:—

"Through the European Student Relief of the World's Student Christian Federation the German students at the University of Dorpat have received manifold help in the form of free meals, delivery of boots and books. In the name of all German students at this University we are expressing our thanks for this aid which has been given to our needy comrades and wish to direct these thanks especially to the comrades of all British universities who by their contributions desired and succeeded in demonstrating that common ideals and tasks must eliminate temporary differences. The British students may rest assured that we German students shall be glad to welcome the day when the recollection of the intense sufferings of our people as a result of the war shall have given way to the consciousness of true brotherhood."

From the Catholic Women Student Society, Budapest:—

"May be we never will be able to prove our deep appreciation which we feel towards the noble way in which you have shown the virtues of charity, which gave us not only remedy for our bodies but also made us feel easier and to look hopefully to the future."

From the Jewish Student Union of Vienna:—

"The Jewish University Committee serving as Executive of the Corporation of Jewish Students in Austria, known as Judaea, takes the liberty of sending you herewith a pamphlet describing the condition of need among the Jewish students in Vienna.

"We gladly take advantage of this opportunity in order to express to you in the name of 5,000 Jewish Students our deep gratitude for your unselfish and brotherly help which you have tendered to those of our compatriots who are in great need. We are fully aware that it is your work which has helped hundreds of our poorest colleagues out of a most difficult situation.

"We express the hope that the European Student Relief will be able to continue its highly commendable activity in the interests of all needy students, and will especially endeavour to help those who are trying to help themselves.

"Accept herewith the assurance of our high esteem and gratitude."

From an Agricultural Student:—

"I should like to thank you for your kindness towards us and for all the nice things the European Student Relief Committee sent us.

"There is always a sublime sensation to know one isn't alone, somebody is interested in one's welfare; that there are some friends to whom one may turn in case of emergency and especially if this friend is such a kind-hearted one as you are, dear Sir."

From a Medical Woman Student:—

"Among many other women students of the University I was also appointed to assure you in the name of all of us of our never-ceasing deep gratitude for your generous true-hearted help, by which you wiped off so many a tear from my face, which is so tired already from fight and hardships, and from the face of many other girl students.

"Your kind gifts caused a great deal of joy, especially to me, who am a poor, totally orphan girl, and have to study further two years to attain to the medical diploma, though I had already to pass the greatest hardships to carry along my studies since the eleventh year of my life.

"I cannot thank you in any other way for your kindness but to remember you in my daily prayers, and please allow me to express my never-ending gratitude in writing also at other opportunities."

From an Austrian Professor:—

"I myself as Historian can only state with regret that there is still no philosophy of history on a scientific basis which denies war absolutely. I believe that it is one of the tasks of the World's Student Christian Federation to spread the idea of world peace and reconciliation between nations among the students in- and outside the Christian Student Movement. I am of the opinion that there are the following possibilities for it:—

(1) Supplying of all student libraries with good pacifistic literature.
(2) Exchange of students.
(3) Arranging of lectures about each of the nations and their culture.
(4) Creating of an independent international press which serves the purpose of reconciliation between nations.

It is of the greatest value to make personal connections between individual students of the different countries."

From Russian Refugee Students in Prague to British Students for Special Relief:—

"We want from the part of the Russian Students Union in Czechoslovakia to express to you our friendly thanks for your kind help in these difficult trials of ours. It really is very comforting to think that fellow students far in other lands are thinking about us and helping us without any distinction of nationalities because we are from the same big family, mankind, youth and science.

"We want to tell you how much we appreciate the self-sacrifice you are making, because we know how and from whom the money comes to us, and we dare say that if one gives because of his good will and friendly sacrifice, that is appreciated so much more deeply and with the sense of great friendly gratitude. Remember the words of the Gospel about the widow's mite. That which has the greatest value!

"We strongly believe that when Russia will be strong again and we will be able to go back to our homes, we will contribute to the same cause in the same spirit of brotherhood and peace."

From Ukranian Students in Prague to American Students:—

"The monuments of idealism which you are building in the hearts of students are of eternal value. In giving material relief and in expressions of good will you will strengthen the bonds of friendship and brotherhood with students of the whole world.

"The most sanguinary world war in the whole history of mankind has just passed by into the realm of the past. Everybody cannot but pray that this war will prove to be the last struggle in the world. The world is in a state of chaos. A new world is to be born and mankind is now groaning in the dark in the agony of birth. The old art has been ruined and the artists of the new age should be the young men and women of to-day and their taste is to help create the great work, the masterpiece of the ages.

"The students of to-day, with a fresh vigour of moral strength stand face to face and heart to heart, as great artists to work collectively with the chisel on the great block of marble. The students of to-day must be artists of human life and work on this glorious enterprise of life. And then an eternal peace is possible — an eternal peace of mankind. And this peace must come. You, dear fellow students, now help European students because they cannot help themselves. So you will save humanity and culture from ruin, especially in Europe of to-day. And then, certainly, you can be satisfied with your European fellow-students. They will work for the high ideas of humanity and for this glorious task that is in the words: "Ut omnes unum sint."

From the Slovak Students at Pribram, Czechoslovakia: —

"We count it our honour to express our thanks for 'Prokop' an organization of Slovak students in the University of Pribram, to the European Student Relief for all the things done for the students and especially for the widening of the interest of the European Student Relief with success through all Europe. If the poor and needy students would not have had the assistance of the European Student Relief in clothing and food, it would have been impossible for many of them to continue their studies.

"We should be sorry to hear that the work of the European Student Relief will stop. We would ask for further help for our students, because many of them who have been depending on the support of the European Student Relief would find themselves in very hard circumstances."

From Russian students in Petrograd, Moscow, and other centers: —

"Hearty thanks to far away comrades for the support in our hard time. We stretch our hands across the ocean and shake yours very warmly."

"Your brotherly help and support enables me to apply the maximum of energy to finishing my education.

"Accept my gratitude and brotherly greetings from far away Moscow."

"Greetings to united students of America and Europe for helping needy students. One would wish that the aim of this union would not only be material support, but spiritual union as well.

"We are obliged to agree with great suffering in our soul, that at present we cannot participate in that kind of necessary work of international student relief, but on the contrary we ourselves need to be supported.

"But we firmly believe that the horrors of actuality will be left behind and time will soon come when Russian students will join you in your relief organizations and give their share to it.

"Sincerely and deeply grateful to our colleagues of 'Europe and America' we highly prize the impulse of your noble soul and the part you give us from your modest budget."

"I send to far away America and Europe my sincere gratitude for the kind feelings and material help given to us students of Russia in the hard moment of our lives. We are preparing to begin our struggle with life for the best ideals of humanity, and your support inspires us with certitude in victory. Your compassion and your friendly support gives us hopes that soon all people will be united in one friendly family."

"In all ages and with all people, dearest friends have been those who have come to help at the most difficult times. The falling of the economic life of the country could not pass without affecting the life of students. Cold, hungry and half naked, Russian students were obliged to work as never before during all the time of the revolution. Besides this, lack of books and the need of the professors increased the difficulty in studying. Life, however, does not allow a

student to linger in school. Life calls to the economical front all the technical forces of the country. Therefore your help to Russian students will bring enormous good to the whole country and every Russian citizen, loving his mother country, will bless the people and the places where relief came from."

"Within the walls of the Moscow High Technical School, so dear to us, the E.S.R. has organized a kitchen for needy students. Young students very carefully approach relief offered to them, but once accepted wish and know how to be grateful. The motives which prompted our overseas colleagues to organize kitchens, the principles put as foundations to relief given to us were such that we accept it with gratitude. Support at the moment of sharp international, political and economical controversies and difficulties, shows the tendency of our overseas colleagues to keep and develop solidarity and the wish to serve humanity and progress. Relief given cannot pass unnoticed without improving the condition of the country always serving, through personalities of its best pupils, progress and culture.

"Let us hope that touched by your sensitiveness and compassion, Russian students will know how to be grateful in future and will contribute to the general work by serving humanity and culture.

"With friendly greetings filled with best wishes for the success of your work———"

From the Soviet Government Representative with all Foreign Relief Missions:—

"I offer you my hearty greetings on the New Year. I feel sure that 1923 will find the scientific relations, which were established between Russia and Western Europe in 1922, resumed with the rest of the world to the benefit of humanity.

"The European Student Relief to Russia in her hour of need is a pledge of the stability and indestructability of these relations for years to come."

"Thousand Tomsk students congratulate you with holidays and send greetings and congratulations to their fellow students united in European Student Relief. In material help Tomsk students see a grateful act of solidarity of civilised mankind. This is an enormous help to our country which will lead to full economic reconstruction and will conserve its civilized elements." (New Zealand supported the student feeding operations at Tomsk during 1922—1923.)

"The Kazan students receiving European Student Relief for the first time after a long interruption, having received greetings from foreign comrades — thank them for their kind wishes and express their gratitude, that Russian students having got out of their economical crisis will be able, at their turn, to help students of other countries in the great work of realizing the world wide ideals of culture."

"We request you to transmit our deep gratitude to our far away but true friends who have so warmly responded to the needs of the Russian students who were placed in an exceptionally difficult situation. Owing to this relief they were given the possibility to take up quiet and productive work.

The way we have before us towards finishing the High Schools is a hard one, and at the present time without your friendly assistance it would be full of insurmountable difficulties.

Your purpose, which has penetrated into the work, is so great that our attempt to express our gratitude is insufficient. We fervently hope that History will mark the relief you have given, and your name will forever abide in the memory of the grateful Russian students as a bright remembrance of their student years."

WHAT POEPLE HAVE SAID CONCERNING EUROPEAN STUDENT RELIEF

From the Right Hon: Lord Robert Cecil:—

"I write to express to you my very considerable appreciation of the work which the European Student Relief is doing and has been doing for so many years for students all over the world, and more particulary in those parts of Europe and Russia where the circumstances of the students are very difficult, and where intellectual life is in danger of being overwhelmed.

"From what I know of your work I am satisfied that *the results you have achieved with the funds at your disposal are little short of miraculous,* and I know that what you have done will be of immense value both in Central Europe and in Russia in helping towards the reconstruction of the Continent."

From Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip, noted American banker and careful observer of economic conditions, at a meeting of British bankers in London said:—

"I have just visited every European country except Spain and Scandinavia, and have met representative people of all classes. I have since seen a great deal of the European Student Relief of the Federation in Constantinople, Sofia, Prague, Vienna, Budapest, Warsaw and Berlin. The general impression I have carried away is that this work is *the most promising in its results of any undertaking in human welfare*... The Mensas, where cheap food can be obtained are conducted with the greatest economy, and, as far as I can see, *the intelligence of the work which is being done is almost beyond challenge.* Nothing but an indomitable desire

for education would enable students to carry on in spite of the almost insuperable difficulties and hardships which they are facing...

"Students of to-day are the destined leaders and rulers of the near future. If this great experiment in democracy, forced on these countries by the Treaty of Versailles, is to be successful, *these countries must have trained leaders.*

"One of the greatest features of the European Student Relief is the strong co-operation between different races which it promises and brings to realisation, inspiring something of real brotherhood amongst conflicting races..."

From Dr. Reinhold Schairer, Managing Director of the Wirtschaftshilfe of the German Studentenschaft:—

"If ever the question is raised as to who is 'guilty of peace,' then the friends and workers of the European Student Relief must be mentioned among those of the first rank; for, through their actions, they have brought to us Germans proof that peace, brotherhood of man and friendly relations among nations do not need to be mere phrases, but can be realised through integrity and sacrifice."

From the Reverend Charles W. Gilkey, of the Hyde Park Baptish Church, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.:—

"In the presence of great common necessities, lesser differences tend to fade into the background. A man who knew Europe well said in London last summer that the real peace-makers had not been diplomats and conferences at all (too often quite the contrary), but such enterprises of good will and mercy as the Friends Relief and the European Student Relief."

From his Excellency, Dr. Georg Michaelis, Ex-Chancellor of Germany:—

"In this relief effort which goes beyond the confines of nations, there is a real demonstration of fraternal spirit, which is more forceful than national hatred. It is in this united effort where the hope lies in the future of nations

of a confidence for a possibility of permanent peace relationships. Through brotherly taking and giving we fulfil the command of the Lord of this world, whose eternal objective was that there may be one Flock and one Shepherd."

From Mr. David A. Brown, Chairman, National Appeal Jewish War Sufferers Campaign:—

"I have made it my business while here to visit many of the institutions where the students are being fed. I have gone through the kitchens, I have talked to the students and I have eaten the meal. Therefore I feel competent to pass judgement on the value of the work being done here.

"I consider the student feeding not only a fine piece of social endeavour but a bit of constructive work. Situated as these students are at the present time it would be an absolute impossibility for many of them to continue their studies unless this meal per day was given them. I marvel at the quality within these boys and girls that sustains them at a time like this. Many of them are without proper lodging accommodations, without suitable clothing, with practically only the one meal which they get from us for their food, yet they are willing to suffer so that they may secure for themselves an education. No better piece of work can be done by the student bodies and other individuals and organizations that are making this work possible in Russia.

"Personally I would like to see the work extended and a larger program adopted. This, of course, I realise is a matter of money and I feel sure that the organization in whose interests I am here will be as helpful in an enlarged program as it has been in the past."

(Since receipt of the above letter the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee has contributed $50,000.00 for the Student Relief work in Russia.)

From Hofrat Dr. Friedrich Hertz, State Department, Vienna:—

"Thousands of hopeful young people are being saved through your work from extreme misery which otherwise would break their mental and moral energy. If they should

succumb this would mean the disappearance of forces indispensable for any reconstruction in our country."

From Dr. Bernard I. Bell, President of St. Stephen's College, New York:—

"The students of to-day are the greatest single force in the creating of international good will among the thinking population of all nations. I am convinced that scholarship in Europe is alarmingly deteriorating because of lack of books, underfeeding and physical feebleness. If the American students can visualize thousands of students underfed, housed scarcely better than beasts, calling for help in the name of common learning and common religion, they will contribute the amount needed for the Student Friendship Fund."

From Dr. Fridtjof Nansen:—

"May I express to you my very highest appreciation of the splendid work the European Student Relief has been doing. It has been my great privilege to co-operate with your organization for the relief of the students and intellectuals in Russia. During this work I have had an opportunity of seeing what you have really being doing there, and I have the greatest admiration for the manner in which you have been able to organize your work and for the great results you have been able to achieve with comparatively modest means. I think the help your organization has given to the intellectual life of Russia during a most difficult period will prove to be of the greatest importance for the future of this country. I only wish that you could see your way to continue your efforts."

From Dr. John H. Finley, Associate Editor New York "Times", and former Commissioner of Education, State of New York:—

"Out of my own observation of what the World's Student Christian Federation is doing out in some of the new republics of Europe, I am able to give warmest support to this great organization. I remember particularly and

vividly the students whom I saw in the old University of Dorpat in Esthonia (old yet young with the spirit of an American Middle Western College of fifty years age) enjoying the nourishing hospitality of the Federation.

"But all this is but a preface to an intellectual and spiritual comradeship among the students who are to be the leaders in the world affairs of to-morrow."

From Mr. Herbert Hoover, Director of the American Relief Administration and Minister of Commerce: —

(Letter of October 7, 1920)

"There are over one-hundred-thousand students, both men and women, also professors, who in the whole upset of economic equilibrium are suffering greatly, and unless we can continue to bring them adequate food, fuel, clothing, housing facilities and every possible means for worthy students to continue their studies in as favourable an atmosphere as possible, we shall see a decadence in the intellectual fibre of Europe by the failure in attendance at many European Universities. I find that the Committee at present at work amongst students of European Universities are doing wonderful work in encouraging self-help, in holding the staffs and students together, and in maintaining the morale of the Universities. It is imperative that we should undertake at the earliest possible moment further endeavour to meet their needs."

(Letter of September 26, 1921)

"I am impressed with the fact that there is no greater service that can be performed than that of keeping alive the institutions through which the real advancement and ecovery of Europe must arise. I believe we can carry our rown burdens and still help them. I wish you well with the work, and I trust that your sense of sacrifice will enable you to continue it."

From a m *ttee of the German Trade Uni*

"No (Federation Executive has a to the Student Self-help orgar that many students because o our economic organization, ernatives either to earn the ı ıcation or to withdraw from ıeans their replacement by t ɔrofiteers and other unscrupulc From our standpoint suct from desirable.

"In vi h the student self-help activi most valuable and novel fello ı between students and workı ıg conditions. One needs to that the European Student R h, is prompted by most unse elp needy students. We theref give most careful considerati to the European Student R

From Sir *er British Ambassador to Vienna:—*

"I had ample opportunity of observing how the contributions of our Universities and Colleges are distributed among the needy members of the University of Vienna and other seats of learning in Central Europe. I am convinced that the machinery of distribution on the spot is thoroughly efficient and most economically worked. The objective of the work is actually attained; the Universities of Central Europe are being materially aided to keep open their doors. Relief is fulfilling a noble purpose in keeping alight the torch of learning in countries where its brilliancy has been overshadowed by the national disaster. I am absolutely certain that this work is helping powerfully towards drawing together again nations naturally friendly to each other but estranged by war."

World's student Christian federation

Report on student relief, 1920-1923.